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urska Concerts

LMA DE MURSKA

HUNGARIAN NIGHTINGA E, will ap at time in Chicago in TWO GRAND CON-IDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16 and 17. presenting this unexampled contatrice in som, Mr. De Vivo feels assured that little ther morits as an artist, nor of the brillians the has made in opers and in the Philhar-

URSKA now comes into a new field of ar-the CONCERT-ROOM,—and it is certain a will become the reigning queen. Her eried repertoire—representing the trace-ticism, as well as the best works of fraisa, steinm, as well as the best works of fraisan, to the composers—will be exportunity to please the various tastes oring public.

han, and English operate compositions is also opportunity to please the various issues oving public.

In this ceason is to make the CONCERT-tament institution, such as is needed in this ill efforts will be made by the manager to insuccess. Mr. De Vivo refers to his passer as an earnest of what he will do in the sures his patrons that he will endeavor to replain by unremitting eff. rist of esservel, UERKA will be assisted by Mrme CARENO Eminest Planist; Herr THEO, HABEL-minent Tenor; Sig. FERRANTI, the Fallsoft of the State of the State of the State of the State of Carland State of the State of Carland State of the State of Carland State of the Sta

ecompanist. as son Friday. Particulars on Tuesday.

est of the Committee of the Citizens' Asso-the Board of Trade, we take great pleas-ning that arrangements have been com-ctare by the distinguished Professor of Pe-y of Oxford University,

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D HALL, cor. Thirteenth-st. and Michi-ISSION FREE!

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ne on the Chicago Dramatic Stage of the A WESNER,

may for her by-Fred G. Maeder, and admoss the wenderful WESNER SPECIAl-are been the theme of admiration through them tworld.

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Maker & Higgins, of the Crystal Palsos southeast corner Madison-st. and Ashland-day (Oct. 81, 1844) mutually dissolved particularly claims against said firm will be O, MULDER, Florist and proprietor of lishment, and the business will be carried barretofore.

chouse No. 155 Wabash-av., Chicago, Hi-kinds enlarged to any size in India Ink. Crayon, or in Berlin Silver Plate, which is

ed every County in the United States. OTOGRAPHS.

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Will open on MONDAY, NOV. 9, fresh importations in

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DRESS GOODS.

All-wool Matellase, extra heavy Plain Camel's Hair, Camel's Hair Diagonals, Camel's Hair Basket Cloth,

and many other styles of entirely new goods, embracing the choicest importations of the season.

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We offer a large variety of Diagonals and Serges, in new cloth shades, all wool, and manufactured expressions are received which careful trade. all wool, and manufactured express-ly for our retail trade, which enables us to commend them for durability of color and wear. Also, full lines of CASHMERES, cloth colors, 50c. Full lines MERINOS, 60c and up. And on our POPULAR COUNT-ERS we shall make

Unparalleled Attractions in every variety of Dress Goods at 25, 30, and 35c per yard! An inspection of our GOODS AND PRICES will confirm the statement that they are the

Greatest Bargains in the Market.

We shall offer This Monday Morning the Cheapest Goods Offered in Twenty Years, Just AUCTION

50,000 Pieces Hamburg Edgings and

At 41-2 Yards Lengths. 1000 Pieces Matalas Dress Goods At 35c., Former Price 60c. 64 Polonaise Cloth at \$1.00,

Former Price \$2.25. 50 Pieces Lyon Gro Grain Silk At \$1.50, Can't be Replaced at \$2.50.

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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1874.

POLITICAL

The Results of the Illinois Election.

Official Returns from Seventy-two Counties.

Votes of the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts.

	-		•	-				Sherrill1,294 888 1,223\(\sqrt{2}\) 3,405\(\sqrt{2}\) Bailey1,212 2.057 748 4,017
Votes o					gis	lati	ve	Byers 2.819 320 741 3,881 Collins 1,850 1,497 840 4,188
	C	Dist	rict	S.				
	1			-				14. DuPage and Kane. Candidates: For the House—Needham N. Ravlin (B.), of Kane; James F. Claffin (B.), of DuPage; James Herrington (O.), of Kane; Victor Fredenhagen (O.), of DuPage; Harvey B. Densmore (I.), and James Bishop (I.), both of Kane.
Composition of the State Senate: 24 Republicans, 23 Democrats, 4							B. Densmore (I.), and James Bishop (I.), both of Kane.  DuPage. Kane. Total.	
Kepub					rats,	4		Ravlin
STATE OF	11	idepe	uden	LS.		10 11		Herrington
Composition of the House: 66 Repub-							h	Densmore
licans								House—David McLutosh (R.), of Livingston; Joseph I. Rooinson (R.), of Ford; Albert M. Haling (O.), of Livingston; William Colon (O.), of Ford, Livingston, Total.
licalis		lepen			'			of Livingston; William Colon (0.), of Ford. Ford. Livingston.  McIntosh
	_		1917	_				Robinson
Vice-Pre	side	nt T	Wils	on e	on th	ne R	e-	Colon
	cen	t E	ecti	ons	•			(O.), both of Bureau, For the House—J. H. More, (R.), of Bureau; A. G. Hammond (R.), of Stark:
	-			_	. 100			Or Domin,
The Louisi Preside							he	Senator : Bureau Stark Total   Whiting 2,214 518 2,732   Benedict 2,089 367 2,456
Treside	ш	-	ary.	an	the a	411-		Representatives: 3,876 636 4,512
- Final Pro-S	_		101					1 Herron 3.921 453 4.374
Miscel	lane	ous :	Poli	tical	Nev	ws.		Lowman
			wee					(O.), of Woodford; Charles Parker (I.), of Marshall;
OFFICIAL		URNS			OUNTI	ES.		Charles W. Maben (I.), of Marshall.  Marshall. Putnam. Woodford. Total.  Moore
	STAT	B TRE	ASURE	B.	BUPEL	RINT'D		Thornton1,797 748% 1,061 3,606% Frantz1,111 363 4,316 5,700
73 4 4 7 4	Rid	Carroll,	Gore,	Simpson,	Powell, Rep.	Eller,	Potter.	Parker 1,298 328¼ 258 1,884¼ Maben 370¼ 241 611½ 261 Parker 370¼
	Ridgreay,	"	, Ind.	eon,	"	Opp.	r. Pro	26. Peoria. Total vote: For the House—Julius S. Starr (R.), 5,542\(\gamma\); William Rowelliffe (R.), 5,638; Patrick W. Dunne (D.), 5,333; Thomas Higgs (D.),
Adams		3,864	120	4.7	2, 601	3, 954 945	91	
Bond Boone	906 1, 299	842 727 994	329 184	3	688 897 1, 297	1.057		27. Logan and Tazewell. Candidates: For the Senate—James W. Robison (R.), D. G. A. Railaback (O.), and John H. Anthony (I.), all of Tazewell. For the House—Richard Holmes (R.), of Tazewell; Robert
Brown	2,508	994	1,815	•	2,532	1,83 1,104 1,789		A. Talbott (R.), of Logan; Thomas Windle (O.), of Logan; Horace L. Sill (I.), of Tazewell; George W. Mid-
Champaign.	2,563	963	1,873		2, 583	2,795		diecoff (I.), of Logan.   Senater:   Logan.   Tazewell.   Total.   Robison
Christian Clark Clay		1,170			1, 320 1, 081	1, 165	-	Railsback
Cook				-	2, 025	1,075	1	Representatives: Holmes
Crawford Cumberland . DeKalb DeWitt.	1.790		1.900		1.759	1, 276		Talbott. 5,51236 21 5,53336 Windle 4,810 44036 5,23036 Sill. 25 4,6063 4,63136
Douglas	1,316	98	1, 298 1, 397 1, 164 565 416 306	120	1,758 1,327 1,216	1, 276 1, 481 1, 110 571	127	
Edgar Edwards	1,924	7 98 472 2,005 225 1,407 1,576	416 306		1,998	2, 346 531		PaRogers (0.), 7,120;; sonn F. Winter (R.), 6,041; Thomas PaRogers (0.), 7,120;; H. L. Phillips (I.), 4,546;; 29. DeWitt and Macon. Candidates: For the Sen.
Fayette	1,321 904	1,576	471 258 867		1, 236 903	1,859 1,819 854		Middlecoff
Franklin Fulton Gallatin	1,303 535	2, 490 603	773 742		2, 305	3,379 1,294		For the House—John H. Tyler (R.), and Ephraim B. Harrold (R.), of DeWitt; Shaw Pease (O.). Samuel S. Jack (O.), and Thomas Lee (O.), of Macon; William
Greene Grundy Hamilton	1, 230 1, 121 363	2, 280 743	19 169	13	1, 193 1, 119 225	2,318 909 1,991		Cottingham (Pro.), of Macon. Sensiors: DeWitt, Macon, Total.
Hancock Hardin Henderson	172 944	354	963 728		169 947	608 723		Roby
Henry Iroquois Jackson	1,605 1,302	303	1,463	1	1,595	1,770		Bann 148 343 491 Representatives: 2,261 1,943½ 4,204½
Jasper	1,302 836 1,228	607	1,300		1,283 782	1,870		Harrold
Jo Daviess Johnson	2, 049 939	409	2,361 396		1,242 2,042 947	1,633 2,364 774 1,373		Tee 278 2.442 2.740 2
Kankakee Kendall	3,615		1,397		4, 469	1, 373		Cottingham
LakeLaSalle	1,415		1,494		1,417	1,492		William C. Hubbart (R.), of Platt; George H. Benson (O.), of Champaign; William F. McMillen (O.), of Platt; S. H. Busey (I.), and E. W. Thayer (I.), of
Lee Livingston	817 2,044 1,974 2,140	964 1 21	1, 292 2, 241		2,046 2,210 2,127	986 1,236 2,235	19	Champaign, Piatt, Total.
Macon Macoupin	1, 623	619	1, 428	274	2,127 1,666	1,987	267	Phillips
Madison Marion Marshall	2, 367 1, 287	3,657 275	9		3, 410 1, 500	3, 640 516		McMillen
Massac McDonough	Land I				2,000	17		Thayer 113% 15 128%
McLean	1,094	9 1,035	3, 813	H	2, 108 3, 920	1,447 8,997 1,325	66	Senate—George Hunt (R.), of Edgar; John M. Abbott (O.), of Vermilion. For the House—John Sidell (B.), and Andrew Gundy (R.), of Vermilion; William S. O'Hair (D.), of Edgar; Jira I. Blackman (I.) and James
Mercer Monroe			291		619			S. Harding (I.L. of Edgar.
Montgomery . Morgan Moultrie		2, 195	1,065 317 \$87	2	1, 351 2, 114 284	2,601 2,513 1,493		Senator: Edgar, Vermilion, Total, Hunt
Peoria	2, 022 3, 764 1, 034	875	527 1	4	2, 030 3, 665 1, 033	1,410 3,651 741	5	Representatives: Sidell
Pike			-					Gundy
Pope Pulaski Putnam Randolph	914 382		875 813		909 388	579 313		Harding 530 587% 1,117%
Richland Rock Island	845 1,956 491	1,086 574	197 664 921		839 1,954 458	1,100 1,956 1,494		522 Coles, Douglas, and Moultrie. Candidates: For the House—James A. Connelly (k.), of Coles; Lyons L. Parker (R.), of Douglas; Edward W. Vause (O.), of Coles; Robert A. Wilson (O.), of Moultrie; Isaac N. Druper (I.), of Moultrie; Francis A. Allison
Saline Sangamon Schuyler	3, 135	3, 699	718		8, 057	4, 323	•	(O.), of Coles; Robert A. Wilson (O.), of Moultrie; Isaac N. Draper (I.), of Moultrie; Francis A. Allison (I.), of Coles.
Scott Shelby Stark St. Clair	372 519	956	362		530	1,416		Connelly3,306 1,483 1,320 6,110
Tazewell	2,570 1,912 1,862	4, 104 1, 826 1, 262	420 17 912	21	2,982 1,912 1,904	4,076 1.837 2,170 1.576	20	Parker.     2,450     2,203     411     5,064       Vause.     3,518     1,667%     885     6,070%       Wilson.     2,576     1,960%     1,410     5,846%
Vermilion Wabash	2,542 254	1,577 419 741	1,235 463	. 2	2,563 250	1,630	2	Allison 358 240% 598%
Washington	1,609	80	1,328		1,608	1, 202 1, 402 840		
Whiteside	1,980 2,373		989		2, 054 2, 348	1 006		(R.), 2,731; William E. Shutt (D.), 3,637; Norman M. Broadwell (I.), 967. For the House—Shelby M. Cullom (R.), 6,339½; John N. Williams (R.), 3,487½; Frederick Gehring (D.), 4,802½; Joseph L. Wilcox (D.), 4,678½; B. F. Caldwell (I.), 2,264½; Preston
Williamson Winnebsgo	695 2, 643		1,364	893	2,647	4, 393 1, 406 1, 346		
Woodford 72 counties	934	66, 378	1, 476 56, 848		961	1,463 120,760		37. Adams. For the Snate John Wheeler (B.), 2,769; Bernard Arntzen (D.), 3,515; William H. De Groot (I.), 159; William I. Oliver (Pro.), 127. For the
VOTES OF	CON	GRES	SION	AL 1	DISTRI	ICTS		House R H Downing (Rf) 3.968 Charles M Gram-
IV.	Hurlb	18	74-	th. H	urlbut.	Brons		mer (R.), 3,871 ; Thomas J. Bates (D.), 5,791; Ira M. Moore (D.), 5,740; James Shinn (I.), 487; A. Y. Mc-Cormack (Pro.), 268.
Boone DeKalb	1	,211	1,5	73	1,650 2,943		279 680	Senate Edward A Giller (R. and I.), and Charles D.
McHenry Winnebago	. 1	2,641 1,918 2,230	3,1 1,5 1,6	96	4,551 2,872 3,516	.1,	740 131 304	Hodges (D.), both of Greene For the House—John Gordon (R.), Andrew J. Thompson (D.), Samuel Woods (D.), all of Morgan; Buel G. Culver (I.), and V. F.
Total vote	. 9	,358	8,2	30	15,532	-	134	Williams (I.), of Greene.  Senator: Greene. Morgan. Total.
Majorities	. 1	1,128		••	10,398		•••	Representatives:
V. 1	Burcha	rd.Pin	ckney	Bure	hard.D	insmo	re.	Gordon

Schuyler	372	956	461	1	377	1,416		(I.), of Coles.
Shelby			362			360		Coles, Douglas, Moult
Stark St. Clair Stephenson	9 570	4, 104 1, 826 1, 262	420	- 1	530	4, 076		Connelly3,306 1,483 1 1,324 Parker2,450 2,203 411
Stephenson	1,912	1,826	17		2,982 1,912	1.837		Parker2,450 2,203 41: Vause3,518 1,667% 86
Tazewell	1.862	1, 262	912	21	1,904	2,170 1.576	20	Wilson2,576 1,960 1,410
Union Vermilion	488 2,542 254		1,235	. 2	2,563 2,563 250	1,633	2	Draper 21:
Wabash	204	741	903		250	1,633		Allison 358 24
Warren Washington	1,609	80	1,328		1,608	1,402		35. Sangamon. For the Senate-Sam
Wayne	794	670	1,116	- 11	835	840	-	(R.), 2,731; William E. Shutt (D.), 3,637
white					-	1		lom (R) -6 3391/ · John N Williams (
Whiteside	1,980 2,373	9 913	989	- 1	2,054	1,026		Frederick Gehring (D.), 4.802/5 Jose
Villiamson	695	1	504	893	698	4, 332 1, 406 1, 346		(D.), 4,67814; B. F. Caldwell (I.), 2,26
innebago	2, 643		1.364	4	2,647	1,346		Breckenridge (I.), 1,231 %.
oodford	934		1,476		951	1,463		37. Adams. For the Smate John
72 counties	106, 501	66, 378	6,848	1,431	108, 681	120, 760	620	35. Sangamon. For the Senate—Sam (R.), 2,731; William E. Shutt (D.), 3,637 Broadwell (I.), 967. For the House—Sh lom (R.), 5,839½; John N. Williams (Frederick Gehring (D.), 4,802½; Jose (D.), 4,678½; B. F. Caldwell (I.), 2,26 Breckenridge (I.), 1,231½.  37. Alams. For the Senate John (2,769; Bernard Arntzen (D.), 3,515; W. Groot (I.), 159; William II, Oliver (Pro.).
		1					_	House R H Downing (R) 3.968 : Char
VOTES OF	F CON	GRES	STON	AT.	DISTR	ICTS		2, 109; Bernard Artizen (D.), 3,315; W. Groot (I.), 159; William I. Oliver (Pro.), House—B. H. Downing (R.), 3,968; Charmer (R.), 3,871½; Thomas J. Bates (D.), Moore (D.), 5,740; James Shinn (I.), 4 Cormack (Pro.), 268.  39. Greene and Morgan. Candida Senate—Edward A. Giller (R. and I.), a Hedwer (D.), both of Gravant For the
101130 03		4.00			**	200		Moore (D.), 5,740; James Shinn (I.), 4
IV.	Hurlb	mit Fa	rnsw	th. H	urlbut.	Brons	on.	Cormack (Pro.), 266.
Boone	. 1	1,211 1,358	2	44	1,650		279	Sanata Edward A Giller (B. and I)
DeKalb	. 1	1,358	1,5	73	2,943		680	Hodges (D) both of Greene For the
Kane		2,641 1,918	3,1	47	4,551	1,	740	Gordon (R.), Andrew J. Thompson (D.), 8
McHenry		1,918	1,5	70	2,872	.1,	131	Hodges (D.), both of Greene For the Gordon (R.), Andrew J. Thompson (D.), 8 (D.), all of Morgan; Buel G. Culver (I
Winnebago	_	2,230	1,6	10	3,516	1.	400	Williams (L.), of Greene,
Total vote		9,358	8,2	30	15,532	5.	134	Nenator: Greene, Morg
Majorities		1,128			10,398			
		1074			408			Representatives:
y. 1	Burcha	rd.Pin	ckney	Burg	hard.T	inamo	ore.	Gordon 4 6,10
arroll		1,207	7	U2	1,982 2,712 3,133		674	Thompson 2.848 3,72
o Daviess	:	2,060 2,074	2,3 1,1	23	2,712	2,	041	Woods2,8321/2 2,99
gle		2,074	1,1	35	3,133	1,	327	Culver
tephenson		1,951 1,940	1,1	18	2,885 3,324	2,	189	41. Madison For the Senate Tohn
mieside	-		1,1	10	0,024	1,	301	Williams. For the Senate—John 2,781; William H. Krome (R.), 4,217. F. George A. Smith (R.), 5,210 %; C. W. 4,334 %; Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 %; George A. Smith (R.), 5,510 %; C. W. 4,354 %; Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 %; George A. Smith (R.), 5,510 %; C. W. 4,354 %; Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 %; George A. Smith (R.), 5,510 %; C. W. 4,354 %; Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 %; George A. Smith (R.), 5,510 %; C. W. 4,354 %; Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 %; George A. Smith (R.), 5,510 %; C. W. 4,354 %; Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 %; George A. Smith (R.), 5,510 %; C. W. 4,354 %; Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 %; George A. Smith (R.), 5,510 %; C. W. 4,354 %; Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 %; George A. Smith (R.), 5,510 %; C. W. 4,354 %; Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 %; George A. Smith (R.), 5,510 %; C. W. 4,354 %; Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 %; George A. Smith (R.), 5,510 %; C. W. 4,354 %; Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 %; George A. Smith (R.), 5,510 %; C. W. 4,354 %; Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 %; George A. Smith (R.), 5,510 %; C. W. 4,354 %; Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 %; George A. Smith (R.), 5,510 %; C. W. 4,354 %; Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 %; George A. Smith (R.), 5,510 %; C. W. 4,354 %; C. W. 4,35
Total vote		9,232	7,0	13	14,036	7.	538	George A. Smith (R.), 5,210%; C. W.
Majorities		2,219			6,498			4,384 : Frank S. Pike (O.), 5,932 ; Geo
and the second of			-					ler (O.), 5,1511/4.
Flavel K. G. A. James (R.) Lake, and Tho Granger James Haines		2	303 1/4 807 1/4	3,	214 % 721 %	4,51 5,52	8	ler (O.), 5,161%.  43. Fayette agd Marion. Candidates: ate—William Henninger (R.), of Fayette; son (D.), of Marion; Alexander H. Wing ette. For the House—W. R. Hubbard (R Crosby (D.), Thomas E. Merritt (D.), Joh (I.), and Benjamin J. Smith (I.), all of M Senator: Fayette, Mari Henninger. 1,187% 1,39 Thompson 1,577 1,43 Wing. 372 1,01
Richards			845	2	329 %	3,67	436	Wing
9. Boone at	nd Wi	nnebag	0. (	andi	dates:	For	the	Hubbard
9. Boone as Senate—John l	Early (	R.) and	Lev	Rh	oades (	O.), b	oth	Crosby1,711% 95
Winnebago	ter Och	orne H	R \ a	Richa	rd. F.	Crawf	ord	Crosby
R.) and Webst	of Boo	one, an	d An	drew	Ashto	n (O.)	of	
Vinnebago,								Smith. Clay, Edwards, Richland, Wabas Total vote: For the House—Samuel R Edwards, 9,811; Byron J. Rotan (D.), of John Landrigan (I.), of Edwards, 4,574; Dickov (I.) of Wayne 4,4394.
Senator:		Bo	one.	Win	nebago.	. To	tal.	Total vote: For the House-Samuel R
arlyhoades		1,	166	2,	107 850	3,27	3	Edwards, 9.811; Byron J. Rotan (D.), of
hoades		*****	310	1,	850	2,16	0	John Landrigan (I.), of Edwards, 4,574 :
Representati	wes;		01514	0	425	4,44	014	Dickey (I.), of Wayne, 4,439 %. 49. St. Clair. Total vote: For the
rawford			937	9	128	3,06		49. St. Clair. Total vote : For the
borne	******	1.	690 14	1	611	3,30	14	Stookey (R.), 2,095; Jefferson Rainey
hton		,	724	4.	80216	5,52	614	49. St. Clair. Total vote: For the A Stookey (R.), 2,095; Jefferson Rainev Spencer M. Kase (I.), 1,788. For the Thomas (R.), 4,399; Abraham B. Pope James Rankin (D.), 3,850½; William 5,720; John Morgan (I.), 3,727.
hton 10. Jo Davi	iess and	4 Ctanl	hansa	n. C	andida.			James Rankin (D.) 3.850 2 : William
House—Ali Taggart (R. Jo Daviess;	fred M.	. Jones	(R.),	of Jo	Davies	s; Jan	nes	5.720 : John Morgan (L.), 3/127.
Taggart (R.	), of S	tephen	son;	Forre	est Tu	rner (	0.),	50; 30nn atorgan (1.), 3(12).  50. Alexander, Jackson, and Union.  For the House-Mathew J. Inscore (R.)  Claiborne Winston (D.), of Alexander;  Albright (D.), of Jackson; Joseph B.  Jackson; Philip Kroh (I.), of Union; Ch
Jo Daviess;	Edwa	rd L. C	ronki	rite (C	).). of	steph	en-	For the House-Mathew J. Inscore (R.)
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urner	-::-:	2,	948 × 775 357		11376	1,26	016	Alexander, Jackson, Un Inscore1,111 1,776% 1,19 Winston 2,002% 465% 96
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rner conkrite. 11. Carroll oute—Henry th of Carroll ), of Carroll pert R. McCo a (O.), of Wh is.	and V A. Mil I. For I; Tyle oy (O.), niteside	Vhitesically (B.) the H r McW of Wh ; Mon	948% 775 357 93% de. (), and louse- horte itesid roe I	Sandi Fish Nor r (R.) e; Ja Bailey Whit	779 dates: her Alliman D, of W. mes E. (Ind.), teside.	5,87: For ison (C). Fren hitesid McPh of C.	the O.), ach le; er-	Alexander   Jackson   Un
onkrite  11. Carroll mate—Henry th of Carroll bert R. McCo n (O.), of Wh ll. Senator: ills.	and V A. Mil I. For I; Tyle oy (O.), niteside	Vhitesically (B.) the H r McW of Wh ; Mon	948% 775 357 93% de. (), and louse- horte itesid roe I	Sandi Fish Nor r (R.) e; Ja Bailey Whit	779 dates: er Alliman D , of W mes E. (Ind.),	5,87 For ison (C). Fren hitesid McPh of C.	the O.), ach le; er-	Alexander   Jackson   Un
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TWENTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
CARTHAGE, Ill., Nov. 7.—The official count on
Representatives in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial
District, (Hancock and Hendarson) elects Salter,

McWhorter ... 1,831 2,057 3,888
McCoy ... 1,064 2,861 3,925
McPherran ... 300 2,112 2,412
Bailey ... 798 646 1,412
I.2. Lee and Ogle, Candidates: For the HouseIsaac Rice (R.), of Ogle; Henry D. Dement (R.) of Lee;
Frederick H. Marsh (D.), of Ogle; William Dolan (D.),
of Lee; Charles W. Sammis (I.), of Ogle; Charles F.
Ingalis (I.), of Lee: Independent; Jenney, Democrat; and Rankin, Republican. Salter and Rankin are from Henderson, and Jenney from Hancock. The Republicans in some parts of this county rather overdid the matter in "plumping" to save Rankin, and now express regret that Lane, of this county, is defeated, for he was a most competent man.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(Names of Republicans in Roman; Democrats in Radio; Independents, in small CAPS. The asterisk (\*) denotes member of the last Legislature re-elected.]

\*\*THE SENATE.\*\*

\*\*LENTED IN 1872—HOLDING OFFE.\*\*

\*\*LENTED IN 1872—HOLDING OFFE.\*\*

\*\*LENTED IN 1872—HOLDING OFFE.\*\*

\*\*Samuel K. Dow,

\*\*30. Jairus C. Sheldon,

\*\*30. Mittam R. Archer,

\*\*40. Beatity T. Burke,

\*\*40. Beatity T. Burke,

\*\*40. George W. Henry,

\*\*50. Edward A. Wilcox,

\*\*40. Forman S. Casey,

\*\*50. Jairus C. Sheldon,

\*\*30. Jairus C. Sheldon,

\*\*30. Jairus C. Sheldon,

\*\*30. Jairus C. Sheldon,

\*\*30. Archibald A. Glenn,

\*\*30. Beating A. Archer,

\*\*40. Beating A. Archer,

\*\*40. Beating A. William R. Archer,

\*\*40. Beating A. William R. Archer,

\*\*50. Beating A. William R. Archer,

\*\*50. Beating A. William R. Murphy,

\*\*50. Beating A. William R. Murphy,

\*\*50. Beating A. William R. Archer,

\*\*50. Beating A. William R. Arch THE LEGISLATURE, Total. 3,653 2,877

22. Patrick H. Sanford,

43. Brijamin Warren,

6. John S. Lee,

ELECTED IN 1874—FOB FOUR YEARS,

1. JOHN C. HAINEA,

3. "Miles Rehoe,

5. John Bueller,

7. M. W. Robinson,

9. "John Early,

13. "Miles B. Castle,

5. Albert O, Marshall,

7. FawCert Plums,

9. "Lorenzo D, Whiting,

10. Erastus C. Moderwell,

11. Bristus C. Moderwell,

12. Jesse Ware.

13. John Thompson,

14. William H. Krome,

15. Ozias V. Smith,

16. Bristus C. Moderwell,

17. William G. Bourman,

18. John T. Morgan,

19. Jefferson Rainey,

19. Jefferson Rainey,

19. Lefeston Rainey,

20. Lefeston Rainey,

21. Jenes Ware.

22. James W. Robison,

23. Thomas Brewer,

24. Jenes Ware.

25. Jenes Ware.

26. Jenes Ware.

26. Jenes Ware.

27. James W. Robison,

29. Jenes W. Robison,

20. Jenes W.

BECAPITULATION.

Rep.
Elected in 1872 (holding over).... 15
Elected in 1874 (for 4 years)..... 9

Last Sensie: 33 Reputilicans, 18 Democrats.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1. \*James B. Bradwig.
Lincoln Dubois,
Moses J. Wentworth,
J. John Hise,
Sinss P. Hopkins,
George M. Bogue,
J. Thomas M. Halvin,
Comrad L. Nichoff,
Wittam Honan,
J. Wittam H. Condon,
J. J. Kearney,
Orrin L. Minn,
Charles G. Linderborg,
John C. Barker,
John Sherker,
William H. Shekney,
William Frieze,
Charles H. Dolton,
George Dunlap,
S. ELIJAH M. HAINES,
William A. James,

Levi Scott,
John C. Hagler,
William C. Hubbert,
George B. Berson,
William G. Hubbert,
W

5. Michael J. Durme,
John M. Arveason,
Charles G. Linderborg,
J. John C. Barker,
J. John S. Charles S. O'Hair,
William H. Stekney,
William H. Milliam,
William H. Stekney,
William H. Milliam,
William H. Mill

James T. Thornton,
Henry J. Frantz,
21. John P. Fox,
John T. Browning,
Rufus M. Grenell,
22. John H. Lewis,
John T. McGinnis,
Curtus K. Harvey,
23. "John E. Jagkson,
C. W. Boydston,
I. L. CHRISTE,
24. "David Rankin,
Paul D. Salle,
Welsnoton Jenney,
25. James De Wilt,
Sanuel P. Cumminos,
"Stephen Y. Thornton,
26. Julius S. Starr,
Willius Rowellte,
Putrick W. Busnes,
Recaptule. 4,204)6 3,809)6 4,217)6 3,928 2,720)6 1,378 For the

CAPITULATION. Republicans, 66: Democrats, 65: Independents, 22. Last House: 84 Republicans, 69 Democrats.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON.

HIS VIEWS ON THE RECENT ELECTIONS. Tron the Boston Herald.

A Herald representative, on Wednesday evening, had an opportunity of exchanging a few words with the Vice-President. Mr. Wilson appeared to be rather depressed, but not disheartened, by the losses which the Republicans have this year sustained. While admitting that the record was an extremely unpleasant one for him to contemplate, he said that the result was one not unforeseen or unpredicted. As far back as last June the catastrophe was apparent, and at that time, in consultation with leading members of his organization, he announced his belief that control of the new House of Representatives could only be retained by a small majority.

The causes of this outbreak of popular dissatisfaction with the Republican party Mr. Wilson thought were well understood—at least here in Massachusetts. Five years ago this Commonwealth held agen more than here for last June the catastrophe was apparent, and at Control of this here. Homes of Reconstructions are all the college of the Control of the Control

auspices of the Acting Governor, William P. Kellogg, the Conservative party was entirely successful, and will have in the next Legislature, a clear majority upon a joint ballot. It is a well ascertained fact, that thousands of our colored fellow-citizens voted the Conservative ticket. We address you now to make a solemn but respectful protest against the further occupation of the State by military forces, and to request their withdrawal. With the return of our people to power we assure you that the civil law will become supreme, that its sacred obligations will be recognized, both by the roler and the ruled, and that there will be ample protection guaranteed to life and liberty within our borders. At present, and for some weeks past, the State-House has been garrisoned by United States soldiers, and our city has presented more the appearance of a military post than of a great commercial metropolis, while the agricultural interests of the State have been greatly hindered by the operations of a part of the army in the country parishes. The Returning Board is to meet on the lith of this month, for the purpose of canvassing and compiling the election returns, and will be assembled in the State-House. We cannot but consider it extremely improper that the important civil work with which that Board is charged should be executed in the midst of the bayonets of the Federal Government. At the commencement of the new era which seems dawning upon our people, we wish to assure you and the people of the United States of our devotion to the principles of the Constitution, and of our steadfast purpose to uphold the cause of public liberty and good government.

(Signed),

J. D. Burns,
H. N. Ogden,

MISSOURI.

THE MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR.
St. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—The Democrat has official returns from 47 counties, and reported majorities from 41 other counties of this State, which give Hardin, Dem., for Governor, a major-ity of 33,301. The same counties gave Woodson 34,051 in 1872. The remaining 26 counties in the State gave Woodson 1,392 majority two years

MICHIGAN. THE RECENT ELECTION.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 7.—Chamberlin's majority in Clinton County is 133; in Ionia, 139. Bagley's majority in Montealm County is 239; in Barry, 450; in Gratiot, 200. Republican county tickets were successful in Eaton and Livingston Counties.

MISCELLANEOUS. POLITICAL FIGURING AT MILWAUKER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—The News claims

Democratic majority on the vote in the State of Keoshaw and Harrison's friends claim them as pledged anti-Carpenter men. A determined effort is to be made by Republicans here to elect Washburn to the United States Senate.

A CONTESTED ELECTION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Nov. 8.—Reuben W. Andrus, Republican candidate for Sheriff, and who was defeated last Tuesday, will contest the electron It is claimed that the ballot-box was stuffed in the Township of St. Charles, and also that there are serious irregularities in the Township of Brady.

NOT MUCH OF A DEMOCRAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 8.—It was arranged to hold a grand jubilee in this county to-morrow night in honor of the recent victories in the Thirteenth Congressional District. The meeting will not be held, as Mr. Stevenson, who was elected on the Independent Reform ticket, is opposed to the same, for the reason that his election is due to the great number of Republicans who voted for him. NOT MUCH OF A DEMOCRAT.

DEMOCRATIC MESTING.

Special District to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 8.—A meeting of Democrats was held last evening to rejoice over their victory. Mayor Coxpresided. Speeches were made by the Hou. Charles S. May and James S. Upton. May rehashed the old story that the Republican party had fulfilled its mission and that its career was ended, and said that the great Reform party of the future would conduct the Government.

New York constitutional amendments.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Times says: "It is highly probable that seven of the eleven propositions submitted to the people with a view to the amendment of the State Constitution have been defeated. Those rejected are said to be the amendments aimed against bribery at elections; that extending the Governor's term to three years, and shortening time within which he can retain bills for signature; those designed he can retain bills for signature; those designed to check the incurring of indebtedness by State or local Governments on behalf of railroad or other corporations, and those providing for the punishment as a criminal offense of giving or taking of bribes by members of the Legislature or others holding office under the laws of the State. Those supposed adopted are to check special legislation, canal jobbery, and the alienation of the sinking fund."

Judge Hogan intends to contest the seat of Mr. Meade from the Fifth Congressional District, and claims in a card to the press that he will expose the frauds practiced to defeat him.

ARIZONA DELEGATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—H. S. Stevens has been elected Delegate to Congress from Arizona ve about 200 majority. by about 200 majority.

OBITUARY.

Mai. Daniel Bell. LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 8 .- Maj. Daniel Bell, a soldier of the Battle of Tippecanoe, and the first white settler of Logansport, died last night

Western mess, cash; \$20.00 jobbing; \$17.50 for extra prime; \$20.00@20.25 for prime mess. Beef quiet at \$10.50@11.00 for new plain mess; \$12.50@13.00 for new extra do. Beef hams firm at \$22.00@24.00. Tierce beef quiet at \$9.50 @20.00 for new prime mess; \$22.00@23.00 for India do. Lard quiet; sales, 100 tes at 13½@146 for prime steam.

Whisky—Market steady; sales, 250 bris at 99e per gallon.

Freights—The market for berth freights is very quiet, which is usually the case on Saturday. Bates unchanged. Engagements include to Liverpool by steam, 600 boxes bacon at 30s, and 50 tons oil; call, at 17s 6d; to London by steam, 1,000 bris flour, 2s 3d. Charters dull, and rotes firmly held.

Dressed hogs—Easier prices, with good demand; \$@83%.

Enancial.

New YORE Nex 7. The accordition of a fair.

mand; 8@8%c.

YINANCIAL.

New York, Nov. 7.—The condition of affairs in Wall street was not materially different to-day from yesterday, with the exception of the strength of Union Pacific, which advanced 1 per cent. Pacific Mail and other stocks were strong without very notable fluctuations. The chief deslings being in (besides Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, in which a strong desire to sell was evident) Erie, Northwestern, Wabash, Lake Shore, and St. Paul. The project of the Pacific Railroads to start a new line of steamers shortly between Cola and China has much to do with the strength of the Union Pscific, and weakness of the Pacific Mail. The latter corporation started to-day a rumor that the former had been induced to abandon their steamship property, but the statement gained little credence. The frvorable bank statement and expansion of loans are notable

FOREIGN.

The Difficulty Between China and Japan Amicably Settled.

The Elections in France and Italy.

A SETTLEMENT.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8 .- The difficulty between China and Japan has been amicably arranged. China agrees to pay an indemnity of 500,000 taels, in consideration of which the Japanese troops are to be withdrawn from Formosa.

JAPAN.

A BUDGET OF NEWS.
YOROHAMA, Oct. 14.—The Chinese question remains unsettled, but the most recent intelligence is peaceful. The Japanese preparations, neverments have been perfected for transporting 0,000 troops, in case they are needed. Bodies of citizens from all the Provinces are sending petitions to be enrolled in the army or navy. A proclamation has been issued assuring safety to Chinese residents. The first information, which was given through the New York Associated Prese, has just appeared, and the anxiety of the Chinese is relieved.

The United States Minister is again demanding the removal of Americans from the Formoan service. He asserts his right to prevent Mr.

san service. He asserts his right to prevent Mr. Wasson from returning there, but declines to exercise it, and insists that the Japanese Government shall restrain him. Thus far his demand has not been acceded to.

A registration of all subjects has been ordered, with a view to possible military service in the future. Mr. Bingham resists the registration of his Japanese servants, as contrary to treaties.

Reports of the mortality in Formosa are greatly exaggerated. There is much sickness among the Japanese soldiers, but very few deaths.

A party of French astronomers were entertained at the Imperial guest house in Yedo, as the American party had previously been.

A new form of Japanese marriage, by which the ceremony becemes a civil contract, has been introduced by Mori, formerly Charge at Washington. The first marriage under this system was that of Tomita, appointed Consul at New York.

foreign experience; first, as Commissioner to Honolulu to investigate the question of Japanese coolies in Hawaii; next as agent in London to superintend the settlement of the Lays Railway loan difficulty; was in 1871 head of the Yokohama Custom-House; afterward in the Treasury and Foreign Departments at Yedo; was appointed United States Minister in 1872, to relieve Mori, but was detained by relieve horizons. His lest but was detained by police business. His last position was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Negotiations are on foot for the sale of the Pacific Mail steamship China to the Japanese Government.

FRANCE.

Government.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Partial returns of elections for

NUMBER 78.

THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing on Temptation and Character.

Robert Collyer Explains the Giving of the Keys to Peter.

Dedication of the First Baptist Church at Hyde Park.

How to Create Revivals in Religion.

Bishop Cheney on the Waters of Marah.

Prof. Swing's Sermon Yesterday at the Fourth Charch. Prof. Swing preached the following sermon vesterday morning to an audience even larger

than usual:

And he was in the wilderness forty days tempted of Satan, and was with the wild beasts, and the angels ministered unto him. Mark is, 13.

The theme suggested by the text is the value of temptation in forming the highest type of human character. The only rational theory of another than the hear on this field of labor, and earth is, that here in this field of labor, and study, and sorrow, man is elaborating a character with reference to some higher being here and hereafter Unless we may assume some glorious outcome of the dark days of this here and hereafter Unless we may assume some glorious outcome of the dark days of this world, it will be impossible for us to believe in the existence of a God; for temptation, and sin, and sorrow, in themselves, would indicate that the world is without any such wise and powerful being as the one whom we worship as deity. It is the ideal outcome of earth—the beautiful emergency beyond—that makes belief in a God possible, and almost universal. This world, taken by itself, might lead to a belief in a great Satan, but not in a great God. Nations which have limited their survey to earthly phenomena chiefly, as the Romans, Greeks, Hindooos, and, to some extent, the Jews also, have worshiped a God differing but little from the conception of Satan. But when the great life beyond is confessed, and when the dark years of this shore are thought to be jonly for a soul-outure, a blessed being springs up out of that future, and a philosophy that makes man immortal makes also a blesse? God near and possible.

No mortal can perceive the soul's nature clearly enough to determine how it might, could, would, or should have found its development. How many angelic beings in other stars may have reached grandeur of nature, no one can affirm. Our horizon is limited to our own world; and, observing its phesomens, we perceive that resistence of temptation is a path that leads to a character the most firm, the most happy, the most beautiful. It is essential, however, that the temptations be actual,

is a path that leads to a character the most firm, the most happy, the most beautiful. It is essential, however, that the temptations be actual, and not imaginary nor contemptible. They must be such as allure us against the great laws of God, close overcoming them adds nothing to the character. Some of the old monks tried to find food that had no pleasant taste to it, for they thought a pleasant taste was a temptation to the life of an epicure or a glutton. Pascal avoided the kind words and offices of his sister, lest he might be tempted to withdraw a little of his love from the Creator. Battling against temptation is a wretched pursuit unless some great law of society be before us to be kept or to be broken by the heart. But there are great laws besides the Ten Commandments, and the voice that allures us against these is to be opposed as faithfully as the voice that invites us to revolt against the decalogue.

The law of industry is one of the grandest of

the ceremony becomes a civil contract, has been introduced by Mori, formerly Charge at Washington. The first marriage under this system was that of Tomita, appointed Consul at New York.

The foreign residents at Yokohama claim compensation for improvements in that settlement involving considerable expenditures.

The Government will refuse, as the annual outlay already exceeds the amount of rents received from foreigners by many thousands of dollars.

Uyeno Kagenou sailed for London, via Suez, on the 13th. This officer has had considerable foreign experience; first, as Commissioner to Honolulu to investigate the question of Japanese is everywhere, so there proceeds from each place, city, or farm, or village, an evil genins, extreme huxury or extreme poverty, extreme ambition or extreme indifference, extreme labor or extreme repose; and he is a great man anywhere that rises up every morning against the evil genius of his place, and presents his virtua against its vice, his will-power against its repose. We often fail to find the real foe of the soul, and in the city we will guard ourselves against German infidelity, when the real enemy is perhaps the Christian love of gold; and in the village, men will array themselves against a little dram-shop when the grand enemy of the town is indolence, and the decline of public and private ambition. To find the peculiar temptation of the place and fight it is the first duty of man.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Partial returns of elections for members of the Assembly held to-day place MM. Montjon and Parsy, Republican candidates, ahead in the Departments of Drome and Nord, and the Duse DeMonchy, a Bonapartist, in the Department of Oise.

ITALY.

ELECTIONS IN PROGRESS.

ROME, Nov. 8.—Elections for the Chamber of Deputies are in progross. Of seventeen members known to be elected, eleven belong to various sections of the Right. The following Ministers have been returned: Minghetti, the Premier, from Legnano; Ricotti Magnani, from Navaro, and the Minister of Marine from Navaro, and the Minister of Marine from Pozzvoli. Signor Lauza has been elected at Turn.

ROME, Nov. 8.—In the elections, so far as is known, 180 candidates of the Right and 20 of the Left have been returned. Visconti, Venocta, Sella, and Borromoe are re-elected. Second ballotts will be necessary in 139 places which failed of election, among them Genos, Turin, Florence, Messina, Venice, Leghorn, Verona, and Milan. The candidates to undergo a second ballot are Ricasoli, Peruzzi, Lamarmora, and Garibald. The electoral contest is distinctly between the Right and cluster is distinctly between the Right and the Left. It is estimated that the Government will eventually attain a majority of 50.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MORMON CONFERENCE.

London, Jov. 8.—The Mormons began their half-yearly conference in this city to-day. Over 1,100 delegates were present.

an abatement of this greatest evil, and has a tendency to present man faultless, without spot or wrinkle, not only before God, but before society. In that atmosphere of temptation which enwraps us all from our cradle to our grave, this temptation must be a kind of Jacob's ladder, standing upon which the angels of God would not only pass and repass, but by which they are carrying men up to fairer realms. The Lord's Prayer contains the petition that God would not "lead us into temptation," and the soul must gnard against seeking them, and making them too many and too great. There is room for the Lord's Prayer, and also for a value in temptation. James' words, "Count it all joy," and Christ's prayer, have ample room in this wide world for all equal words, pitched only in different octaves.

One of our poets has given to the memories of us all a few lines which will harmonize the joy of the Apostle with the Lord's express petition.

Christ then takes up the refrain, but-

Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace We first endure, then pity, then emorates.

When temptation reveals to us the monster, then it is a joy; but, when we come to see it too often, we need the prayer of our Lord.

Passing beyond this condict, which is no conflict except to hieralists, and to them the whole Passing beyond this conflict, which is no conflict except to literalists, and to them the whole world is a discord, we reach the conclusion that, in the fact of temptation, there lies the fact of education for this life and for the next. In it there are angles that minister to the wants of man. Temptation is an atmosphere in which a good character may ripen like the vintage upon the warm hills of France. One cannot be said to possess any security of character until he has been tried. Our mother Eve falled because, instead of having character, she possessed nothing but innocence. She knew nothing of death or sin, nothing of honor, for she had seen no dishonor. Like a child, she had innocence, but not an intelligent conception of moral worth. It is by the measurement of sin by a long standing in a howling wilderness that the man of character is found. Men are born in innocence, but they die with character. The theory of honesty is dear to all by nature, and hence the young heart not yet out in the world feels that honessy is as easy as sleeping, or looking, or hearing. Coming to early manhood, this innocent soul feels that integrity is 5 much his own as are his hands or his face. But the wheel of fortune turns him into the money market or into Congress, and before he is aware of it he has no integrity left. The truth is, he never possessed any in the best sense of the word; but only entertained the theory as being true, and looked to the world of trial through the eyes of only innocence.

It is with honor as with some

theory as being true, and looked to the world of trial through the eyes of only innoceace. It is with honor as with some other things. We think we have the art when we only possess the theory. Many a young mind, full of the love and gift of genius, upon hearing a piece upon the piano feels that his own hands could run over the keys in the same easy fashion; but, lo! upon trying it, what a great gulf at once springs forth between the secret thought and the actual melody. I remember that boys used to read a book upon swimming,—a book full of drawings how to move the arms and the feet, and to keep the mouth above the waves: and, full of these plain directions, they would run to the stream in July and plunge in. But in the space of a few moments it was necessary for the nearest friend to push out a plank to save the poor victim of to push out a plank to save the poor victim of deal philosophy. Frederick the Great said if

to push out a plank to save the poor victim or ideal philosophy. Frederick the Great said if he had a province with which he was angry, and which he desired to punish, he would hand its government over to a school of theoretical philosophers; such is the great divergence often between theory sind practice.

The reason why so many fall of honor in public and private life is, that, setting out with the best intention, they do not realize in advance. lic and private life is, that, setting out with the best intention, they do not resilize in advance the difference between the science and the art. They thought the science of honesty would save them, whereas the most powerful honor is that which has been tried, and stood the test,—the honor that has been for forty days in the wilderness amid the siren vices of the world, the flesh, and the devil. siren vices of the world, the flesh, and the devil. After a soul has once resisted temptation, it begins to pass from the science to the art; the meaning of integrity begins to unfold itself in the heart, and there comes the first consciousness of moral power. After it has for a few years withstood the trial, then honesty becomes no bare theory, but an actual trait of character; and every year of rectitude in the face of obstacles adds a new heart and glovy to the character. and every year of rectitude in the face of obsta-cles adds a new beauty and glory to the charac-ter, just as each summer time adds to the branches and foliage of a tree. To be met, therefore, with a great trial is only to be furnished with an opportunity to become honorable. As the lover of nature, coming to the Valley of the Yo Semite or Chamounix, cries, "Now I am happy, for now my love of nature can express itself. It has found its place, and its hour, in these grand heights and depths, in this verdure, and these cascades of silver, in this azure above;" so the lover of honor may, in the hour of temptation, "count it all joy" that his theory of moral beau-ty has found a time and place for filling itself with all that is most divine in the life of man. The consciousness of honor must be strangely The consciousness of honor must be strangely identical with the consciousness of having resisted great temptation. It has been planned of God that these two forms of memory shall live side by side in the heart. Honesty is not a virtue to be worn by one when ess of honor must be strangel on a desert island, "the monarch of all he surveys." Nor is it a virtue which is to wreath the face in sleep like an infant's dream. But it is a virtue made expressly for the use of temptation. Then it is to assert itself, like the poet's power of sentiment when he comes to the glory of the tropies.

In the lifetime of the youngest of you, you have seen great public men reach the highest places accorded to genius, and eloquence, and affability, and then sink from failure of common integrity. Their virtue had been the theory of a Selkirk on an island surrounded only by his goats, or the dream of an infant, and not the hero of temptation. They held to honesty until it was needed, and then parted with the only power that could be of any value to them upon earth.

When a man, in early or middle life, in had-

When a man, in early or middle life, in busiwhen a man, in early or middle life, in business or in friendship, or in political affairs, is approached by a temptation of passion or of gold, that is the only hour in which he ever yet in his life needed honor. Honor has been a dream up to that moment. To slight it then would be like a coast light-house lit up in the day time, dark only at night. I allude to public men because they are the only persons wishle to may time, dark only at night. I alied to public men because they are the only persons visible to the eyes. However much private virtue there may be supposed to exist in the land, it suffers ander the disadvantage of being invisi-ble. Hence the question of morals generally must turn upon the character of public men. If, under trial, they fail, all seems to have failed. And there is also the fear that if niviste saints.

must turn upon the character of public men. If, under trial, they fail, all seems to have failed. And there is also the fear that if private saints were elevated to office they too would reveal depravity, for the wickedness of great men seems to indicate a general desolation.

In the past five years many of our public men have had fine opportunities afforded them for building up grand characters that would have east light not only upon their own age, but upon millions of persons rising up in the next generation. They had an opportunity of reaching that form of honor that comes from having been tried, and having proven true. Out in the wilderness for forty days or forty years, amid wild beasts and Satanic voices, they had the privilege given them of returning to the busy streets of mankind with a whiteness upon them,—a whiteness wrung from heroism in the actual field of life. Honor comes from action more than from ideas. On paper we sould all be heroes. In the columns of a newspaper and in patriotic sermous what daring deeds did we not all accomplish in the late War, but the world does not fing any wreaths to this hind of heroism. It waits nutil the great strother comes home from the actual battle-field,—from the front, where, for years, he stood before the cannon's mouth. Upon him fails the gratitude of the fatherland. The instinct of the human heart never suffers it to confound an editor or a clergyman with a Leonidas. O what opportunities our public men have had to make that grand transition seen to exist between the untried and the tried! O what grand hours they have enjoyed from passing over from innocence to integrity. Honesty is like an anchor,—not for ealm days.

They rode above temptation as the stars above the dust. Seneca, dying, said to his friends: "The only valuable thing I can leave to you is the remembrance of my life"; and Chilon, at the close of a long life, said he was happy in not being able to recall an unjust action to sadden his dying hour. On the last night on which Antoninus Pius lived, his tribune having asked him for some password for that last might, he said, "Let it be this: My spirit has peace." In that brief era of honor slaves were rewarded with liberty if they were discovered to have been honest under a powerful temptation; and so copular was the pursuit of integrity that a law was passed forbidding any master from manumitting more than a hundred male slaves within a year of time, because the Senata and the rolls of Literature were becoming filled with freedmen who had bought their liberty by a noble life.

Now, Christianity offers the soul a purer model, and a purer atmosphere, and a grander destiny, than lay around the old Roman Senate; but a good creed neglected is not so valuable as a defective creed well obeyed,—obeyed up to its truthfulness. But it must be confessed, my friends, that the question, What makes a certain virtue rise up in a Roman age and sink in a Christian era, is too difficult for us. The phenomenon is a vast, but not as unseen, as that shown us in Nature, where continents sink and new ones rise up by a mighty force hidden from sight. Where the Atlantic ocean now rolls there was once a beautiful realm where cities stood in grandeur, and where vines and orchards festconed the hills, and the laughter of children mingled with the songs of birds; but some invisible power withdrew that beautiful Atlantia, as Plato says, and the waters of the great adjoining America pouring into the abyse, withdrew that continent from existence, and thus that which had long been beneath the old sea became visible. Thus unseen hands drew down the old Roman integrity, and dark waves hiding it have left in its stead a world where a creed in the hand a world where a creed in the hand is often thought a thousand times more valuable than integrity in the heart. The mind knows not what hidden powers there are that should thus crowd honor upward in the old Pagan world, and afterwards drag it downward in a Christian land, where the banner of Jesus Christ, and the banner of education, and the banner of liberty, wave all over it,—three flags beautifully streaming from one staff. The mind knows not; it leaves the heart simply to confess the fact and to weep. It will be otherwise. The love of gold will so ruin us in our public and private life; the love of office, the love of party, will so ruin public men, that some future age will, with a deep conviction, cry out, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." And thus we know that temptation exists in this rocky wilderness only that tion exists in this rocky wilderness only that

tion exists in this rocky wilderness only that men may, amid the whisper of evil voices, build up for themselves a nobler being, and power to grasp the duties of life, and the power for bless-edness when life has passed away.

Having learned virtue here in these few or these many years, having seen sin in all its forms of sorrow and bitterness, and having through much tribulation reached a profound love of the true, and the beautiful, and the good, he comes in from the wilderness at last, and, by a gate-way which we call death, passes to a realm from which sin and temptation have been exiled, and where the and temptation have been exiled, and where the heart, full of peace and of security, will bless those days upon earth out of whose trials it has woven so bright a crown.

#### THE HOUSE OF THE LORD. Dedication of the Baptist Church at Hyde

Park.
The Hyde Park Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Edward C. Bayliss is pastor, was yesterday dedicated for the service of God. The ceremony differed in nothing from the wonted simple and beautiful form used on such occasions, but it had its peculiar significance for the Baptists of Hyde Park, who, twelve months ago, could not even dream that to-day they would be in possession of a church of their own. The resident church-members to the number of about 200 were church-members to the number of about 200 were present, and quite a respectable contin-gent numerically from Unreago, conveyed thither by a special train which left the Illinois Central depot at 2:30 p. m. Thus every sitting in the church was occupied, and many were forced to stand up through lack of accomodation.
The church will seat about 600 persons. It is

a plain and neat structure, such as is appropri-ate to the resources of the congregation at the present time. Scriptural motores in frames and present time. Scriptural motores in trans-floral decorations—a prodigal display, such, perhaps, as can be made only in Hyde Park at this season—decorated the chancel and the At 3 o'clock the services were begun. After a

voluntary by the choir, the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed made an invocation of God's presence and bless-ing, and prayed God to accept the offerings of the congregation, and to touch the lips of those who spoke with a holy fire, and impart melody who spoke with a holy are, and impart melody to all who sung. The congregation then joined in singing the hymn beginning— Light up this house with glory, Lord, Enter and claim Thine own; Receive the homage of our souls, Erect Thy temple-throne.

Erect Thy temple-throne.

The Rev. Mr. De Baptiste read the eighty-fourth Psalm, and the Rev. F. M. Ellis, of the Michigan Avenue Church, made a brief address. He congratulated the congregation upon having, amid trials and sufferings, succeeded in erecting amid trials and sufferings, succeeded in erecting so neat and modest a building. There was a special significance in the little church more than it suggested. He would say that the Hyde than it suggested. He would say that the Hyde Park Baptists to-day stood at the source of what God alone could determine. It was perhaps wearying to sit at the source of a spring; one desired rather to be farther down the stream where the machinery was. But after all, the one sitting at the source and training the course of the stream, was the chief instrument in what was accomplished. They were sitting at the source of grace, and directing its course. He again rejoiced with them in the success they had achieved, and reminded them that the Church was but a pedestal for the Cross of Christ; it was to instruct them in the way to the cross, that the Gospel would save them.

Prof. A. N. Arnold delivered a short address on the subject, "This Is the House of God." He asked, What was the nature of that witness for God which that house embodied? To answer,

for God which that house embodied? To answer he said it was first necessary to know what God was. Three passages in Scripture defined God to be Spirit, Light, and Love. Expounding these designations, Mr. Arnold emphasized the third attribute. Preaching was only valuable when it awakened love for God in man's heart. One drop of love was more precious than a whole ocean of knowledge. These three elements, spirit, light, and love, must be incorporated in the human character, and to do that was the main object of the Christian religion. He expressed the hope that God's blessing would descend upon the church, its pastor and people, and trusted that its value as a witness for God would be seen in the number of men it rendered he said it was first necessary to know what Go yould be seen in the number of men it rendered

would be seen in the number of men it rendered godlike.

A hymn was then sung by the congregation, and the Rev. L. M. Woodruff, of Eigin, afterward spoke. His remarks were brief, and in the course of them he referred to the Rev. Mr. Ellis, saying that the source or beginning of things was not pleasant; that pleasure was to be had only by pushing on. Now the Church was a family, and the speaker always understood that the beginnings of families were causes of great joy. [Laughter.] He had been at Mt. Vernon lately, and he saw a lady and her two daughters looking for Washington's tomb that they might reverence it. They wandered about for a while, and finally pulled up at a curious-looking building. They went there copiously, and their tears were none the less sincere, or none the less acceptable because the place was an old icehouse. [Laughter.]

The pastor now read the Treasurer's report, prefacing it with a statement as to organization of the church. The remore about the second

the keys, taking as his text the nineteenth verse of the sixteenth chapter of Matthew: "I will give unto thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven." The sermon was as follows:

If you study the passage which leads to my text, you will see what this metaphor of the keys in their books and their speeches if they made any. You can see all as if in a glass at the State and county fairs; and no doubt keys must have meant when Jesus used it, and

keys must have meant when Jesus used it, and what it means now and forever. The question has been asked by the Master Himself do men say that I the Son of Man am? and the disciples answered: Some say Thou art John the Baptist, some Elijab, and others Jeremiah, or one of the prophets. Then Jesus says: But whom say ye that I sm? and Peter instantly answers: Thou art Christ, the Sou of the living God, and this answer brings the benedic tion, Blessed art thou, Simon, son of Jonah, for flesh and blood had not revealed this to thee, but my Father which is in heaven. And I say also unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of heil shall not prevail against is; and I will give unto thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.

Here, then, is the meaning of this doctrine of the keys. The idea was abroad that this new prophet was simply one of the cloprophets come

the keys. The idea was abroad that this new prophet was simply one of the old prophete come to life again, whose business it would be of course to take up the thread of the old thought and life and weave it into the web of the new time,—to say the old things with a new emphasis, so the old things with a new power, and so bring the ancient order to perfection. This was what the people were thinking who stood outside the circle Jesus had drawn about Him, but when they report the rumor at which Peter, with the headlong fervor which very often urged him on to say or dosome roval thing his cold-blooded, level-headed companions always miss, Peter level-headed companions always miss. Peter cries, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." By which he means—if I understand him—this is not a restoration we are witnessing, but a revelation, not an old life over again, but a new life fresh from the heart of God. It is the way, the truth, and the life of this new time in which we are living them—for this rare insight, though life fresh from the heart of God. It is the way, the truth, and the life of this new time in which we are living, then—for this rare insight, though it was only by a flash, it came for this power-to catch the meaning of the revelation. Peter is made the personification of the truth he had told, and seizing his name for a symbol, Jesus says, "Thou art a rock, and on this rock will I build my Church, and I will give thee the keys of heaven." He holds him for a moment in the white light of the thing he had said, and makes him a type of an order of men, and so will have us understand, once for all, how this is the truth on which His Church must stand, that the Son of the living God is not dead and gone, or dead and come to life again. He is born of God into the new time, saying words fresh from the heart of the Eternal, doing deeds by the power from Heaven, the manifestation of God in the flesh of day, and that the men who can see this truth and tell it, and work its glorious lives, hold the keys of heaven.

This, however, you know, is not the mealing that has been given to the doctrine of the keys the Church herself. You know also with what a terrible ruthlessness she has insisted on her

the Church herself. You know also with what a terrible ruthlessness she has insisted on her own interpretations from the day when the Church of Rome could close every church in England, forbid Christian baptism, wedlock, and burial, when these things were considered essential to salvation, and bring a great British King to walk barefoot three days begging that the key might turn again and open the door for himself and his kingdom to the mercy of God. This doctrine of the keys has been a stern, hard thing from that old day to last Sunday, when a mother, whose daughday to last Sunday, when a mother, whose daugh-ter's funeral I attended a few days ago, came to me with a sad cloud in her eyes, and begged me me with a sactoud in her eyes, and begged me to tell her whether that daughter, who was as true and good woman as we had in this city, had gone to God and to heaven, seeing that she had never belonged to any church. That sorrowful mother had lived all her life in a community and worshiped in a church where the whole gist, or shall I call it chaff, of doctrine had gone to prove that there is no hope for the human soul which has not accepted certain dogmas of salvation and done certain things as a proof of its sincerity. She knew her daughter had not given this proof. Her natural conclusion was that the gates of life were closed against her, but something I said as I stood beside the coffin gave her a gleam of hope, and so she came on her sad errand, and said with eyes so eager they seemed to look through me. "Do you think, indeed, my child has gone to heaven?" Then I seemed to see, as I never saw before, what a fearful thing this doctrine that there is no hope for the human soul which saw before, what a fearful thing this doctrine of the keys may be in the hands of the so-called Evangelical churches, as well as of the Church of Rome. How the hard iron out of which they have forged them may bruise mothers and children until they are black with the ugly and infernal strokes, and give a darker color even to the shadow of death. I remember how, when my own father fell down dead at his anvil, my elder sister, who is, among all the women I ever knew, great of heart and brain, moaned to me: "Oh, brother, is there no hope? Do you not remember how one says:

Sometimes salvation has been found Between the stirrup and the ground"? of the keys may be in the hands of the so-called

Setween the stirrup and the ground"? about the real meaning of this exquisite symbol, "I will give unto thee the keys of heaven." Twill give unto thee the keys of heaven." For, in order to teach the real meaning of the Master, we must remember, first of all, that heaven does not lie so much in where we go as in what we are. It is quality rather than a place, and you do do not find, you bear it rather out of this line that, what was his into that, whatever or wherever it may be. So that Father Taylor held the key to the whole question when they told him once in Boston that one of the very choicest men we have in America was an infidel, and would go to hell. Then the old salt answered, cheerily: "His

Then the old salt answered, cheerily: "His presence there will change the climate, and the tide of emigration will turn that way."

I found two men in Colorado this summer who are in the outer courts of heaven and hell already. One of them said to me: "I am going to get out of this. I am in misery." The other said: "I am as happy as I want to be."

They had the same sun and seasons, the same earth under their feet, and the same stars above earth under their feet, and the same stars above them. The mountains tipped with snow were there for both alike, and the intervals aflame with spring flowers and autumn glories, all outward forms and presences were the same to each man from January to December, but the one was already at the gates of hell, and the other at the gates of heaven. Now, what made this inconceivable difference? There is but one answer. Jesus said the Kingdom of Heaven is answer. Jesus said the Kingdom of Heaven is within you. You possess the key, or may possess it, if you will. I have not come from the Father to tell you that in this high spiritual sense one man is bound to be a beggar and another a millionaire. I have come to set at liberty them that are bound to prociaim the acceptable fear of the Lord, in which every man is endowed afresh with what came to him by his sendowed afresh with what came to him by his process. is endowed afresh with what came to his is endowed afresh with what came to him by his birthright as God's own child and my own brother; to brush away the film of superstition, ignorance, and fear about the future, and to show you that the man who fears heaven here in a pure heart and a right spirit need never trouble himself about heaven hereafter—no matter what the priests say—any more than the man who sows good seed in good soil steadily.

matter what the priests say—any more than the man who sows good seed in good soil steadily along when seed time comes and takes care of himself need trouble himself about the harvest. Heaven is not an external but an internal question. It is within you or it is nowhere for you in the universe.

Yet true as this is, and the very beart of the truth about heaven, we have to see in the second place how we shall enter into this higher and

program of its national companies. On paper we speed and its national companies in the columns of a new paper and its national compile in the isologous paper and its national compile in the late War, but the world does not fing any wreats no this beas acceptable, because the place was an old iceless acceptable, because the place was acceptable, because the place was acceptable,

they made any. You can see all as if in a glass at the State and county fairs; and no doubt there is more joy with them over one wretched, worthless, weed-growing farmer who repeats, then over ninety and nine good farmers who need no repeatance.

Or shall we touch the forces of Nature, and see what lies there, and who holds the keys to this Kingdom. Is it with Frankin who caught the lightning on a kits and put it under bonds for good behavior to man and buildings? Certainly, in his day, Frankin held the key in more senses than one, and between such a man and the man who crouched before it in abject terror as a thunderbolt of Jove, or a stroke of God, against which there was no appeal and no shelter, there is a great gulf fixed. We cannot and will not budge. But Morse is our man. He has got the keys which fell from the hand of the old philosopher. Frankin taught us the alphabet. Morse has written us the psalm—Frankin touched the string, Morse has led the oratorio; and if to-day there is somewhere in the world, as there must be, a new Son of God, of the living God, whose spirit and life finds new manifestations in the new time, and whose heart-beats are millenniums, then this new man is aiready the Warden of this Kingdom, and has caught the keys as they dropped from the dying hands of the master who was with us yesterday, and to-day is with the secret he never fathomed, of the vaster and grander use of these subtle forces we are just beginning to understand. Is it in the merciful lifting of human and brute burdens? God knows they are heavy enough, and must and will grow lighter until on the very belis of the horses is written. "Holiness to the Lord." But they are a feather-weight to what they were when a quarter of a million men died in their tracks building the great pyramid; when an English Queson once could not ride over her Kingdom with half the ease of an English peasant to-day; when the woes of poverty and the despair of the heavy laden you trace in the vision of Piers' Plowman were haggard realities that w back and we shall have a good world. Again, so. They came by men who believed in making a stream, which had been bubbling atong to so purpose, turn a mill, and do the work of a hundred handmills; by the men who saw in a lump of coal and a gallon of water what God meant we should see, when the time came, a means of grace to a brute beast, and so on through an endless series of things that have given man and beast, in this direction, new heavens and a new earth; and this is the cernal secret of their and beset, in this direction, new neavens and a new earth; and this is the eternal secret of their power. They believe that God is with us here, and hear that living God, working through His sons, crying to them in this way, also, "Come unto me all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," inspiring these sons to feel that they also are sent in this seuse to free the prison down to set at liberty them that are bound, and doors, to set at liberty them that are bound, and doors, to set at merely them that are bound, and to proclaim the acceptable fear of the Lord. These are the men that hold the keys to the kingdom and power and glory of natural forces, and secure an entrance into it for you and me, and for the brutes that perish. And so I always counted it just one point lost to the perfection of this very stemple in when we werely that of this very temple in which we worship that there was not one of those cheery little engines here, which always make me laugh with content as I hear their curious noise, to save the men, who no doubt then would have got a better job, their weary climb toward the sky with bricks

and mortar. You see, then, where this power of the keys lies in the things which are all about us. It lies with those who are never content to believe that God has made His noblest and best revelations of the forces and qualities of nature to those who are dead and gone, or to think that if we could only have them back again, we should get with them the choicest blessing He has in His hand. It has with those who believe that out of this word new truth is to be discovered, and never rest until they find it, and with those who cleave to them, believe in them, and follow them, no matter what may happen, who see in such a man the Son of the living God, sent to do His will in this world, and who hear him say in some silent, steady fashion, "My father worketh hitherto, and I work."

And such glances as these into the lower things prepare us to see the true doctrine of the keys in the higher and the highest. For men of this stamp who are Wardens as we have seen of the Kingdom of Nature, are also Wardens of the the Kingdom of Nature, are also Wardens of the Kingdom of Heaven. This, indeed, is a very old idea. Making your way back to the earlier Christian ages, you find a great array of the fathers and confessors of the early Church who will by no means allow the claim of the Pontiff to the exclusive right of this power. Men like Cyprian, Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, and many more of those who are stars of the first water in the early Christian life, give the power potter. water in the early Curistan life, give the power not to one man, or one special set of men, but to the whole Christian commonwealth, and one learned writer says that the Christian commun-ion without one murmur of dissent ascribes the reception of the keys to the universal Courch. Between the stirrup and the ground"?.

And so it seemed so hard, and bitter, and bad, this idea of a razor edge between the turn of the keys this way and that; the worn face was so woeful with a woe which ought not to have been there, that I was stirred to say this word to you about the real meaning of this exquisite symbol.

Was all fresh out of Heaven to them, new as the way all fresh out of Heaven to them, new as the way all fresh out of Heaven to them, new as the was all fresh out of Heaven to them, new as the new day, while the heathenism it fought and connered lived in memories and traditions. They had the very autographs of Paul's letters : so had the very autographs of Paul's letters; some where the Gospels are being clarified and crystal-lized. It was "sun up," and the day was before them. They held also the primal and essential truth of that time with the dew of the morning shining in its cup, and had no idea of the dreary, mechanical routine into which we have fallen i mechanical routine into which we have fallen in worship and observance. It was a real life that touched them like fire. Men did not go to this church or that to please their wives. They were drawn there by the gravitation of Heaven, They had to go where they knew the door would open into the amphitheatre among the tigers who would leap upon them from their dets, and the worse than tigers who would watch the awful play. But out there at the temples it was hollow and worthless as the cast-off skin of a snake. The faith and worship brought no heaven to those who had not heart in it, and so, of course, these men held the in it, and so, of course, these men held the keys who held the secret, and by its blessed keys who held the secret, and by its blessed power were able to grow pure and good and Godlike in the most dismal days the world has ever known. They could say to these men and women who came out of these temples with a new shadow in their eyes, "God has spoken again to man. This Christ of ours brought His word; now hear this word for yourself. Catch His spirit, live His life, and the cloud will be lifted and it, live His life, and the cloud will be lifted and heaven will be within you. Here is the key. Will you enter and be at rest?" And they entered and rested. You remember the Easter sermon when we went together through the catacombs, and found those wonderful records of the peace which passeth all understanding whispered from graves across 1600 years. They are but one little fragment tide and time have tossed to our feet of the wonders of heaven which came in the old times to those who caught the new spirit and life from God through His love, and bore it singing down to death.

death.

Now, then, finally, is not this the truth of this doctrine of the keys in the higher life now and forever, that the man who holds them can hear the new truth God is telling, and feel the new life He is imparting to -day? Who, as Paul says, will not go up into heaven to bring Christ down, nor into the grave to bring Him up, but, saying "the end is nigh me even in my heart," will accort that end when he hears it and live on it by faith with thanksgiving? The man who holds these keys has not got them again because of hands laid on him, and things done to him that are as foolish in the light in which they stand to reasonable men as which they stand to reasonable men as any piece of fooling they did in the old heathen temples. He has got them through his identity with the truth and the whole life of this new day, and you might as well try to give a man the keys to the secret of good farming of te fit him for a telegraph case. well try to give a man the keys to the secret of good farming, or to fit him for a telegraph operator, by the imposition of hands as to make a man any more a Bishop or a Priest in this power of the key, because you have gone through that for mith him. Let him lay his heart close to the heart of the truth, the everliving truth which came through Jesus Christ, and is fresh and strong still as Homer's song of the sea is fresh and strong, because it is dipped directly out of fourtains time never alters. Let him live the life in the same true, spiritual fashion Christ lived, without reference to the bondage of the letter, yet let him realize that God's uttermost word is not said yet, nor the last secret of His life explored; that this very day new truth opens from heaven, and a new life beats and pulses from the heart of God to the heart of man, and that with all reverence, and love, and loyalty to what has been, he shall cherish still more what is, and look out for what will be, never fearing that the great deeps of Heaven and and shall enerish still more what is, and look out for what will be, never fearing that the great deeps of Heaven can run dry. Then in my sad, dark, weary moments, when my feet seem to stand in slippery places, or on a quaking bog of doubt

ear, or when
A cloud is woven across the sky, And from out waste places comes a co when I sit by my coffins, and weep at my graves ; when the world grows hard, and life grows bit-ter, and God seems to have left His throne, I will go to such a man as that, I don't care where be lives or what she call him, and I will say,
"You hald the keys. You know the secret of the
words. You can open a door of hope in the Valley of Berea. Now, help me."
And he will bein he. He holds the keys
wherever he is for that purpose. He knows the
word I want to hear. He is my minister. He
word I want to hear. He is my minister. He ches me with that fresh spirit, and I am made

The spirit which from God is made The noblest of its kind aks not the help of rules that serve To guide the feebler mind.

It soars, however bold its flight, Right onward, true and free; And all that books and schools can teach In God himself can see. What charms this soul all souls will charm; wide the choices of the worlds
Withm its mighty thrail.

REVIVALS.

The Rev. Mr. Kittredge Preaches on How to The Rey. Dr. Kittridge preached at the Third Presbyterian Church yesterday evening on "Elijah on Carmel; or, How to Secure a Revival

in Heligion." The text was:

So Ahab went up to est and to drink. And Elijah went up to the top of Carmel; and he cast himself down upon the earth, and put his face between his knees.—I, Krags, viii., 47.

knees.—I., Kings, xviii., 47.

The preacher, in opening his sermen, briefly described the scene in the text, and alluded to it as possessing several features of peculiar intererest. He also referred to the events preceding, showing how Elijah had hidden from the bitter hatred of Ahab for three years, and how, when the drought had for that time been over the land, that King went forth in vain to seek a brook for his suffering people and their cattle. Then Ahab bethought him of God's faithful servant. Blijah, and made van search for him also, until- God sent Elijah to him. Then followed the miracle of the descent of fire Then followed the miracle of the descent of fire from Mount Carmel, one of the most overwheiming displays of God's power ever witnessed. Great as the display was, Ahab failed to become a converted man. He merely, on that dread day, made the acquaintance of the awful majesty of God.

This was not the first time that the power of God had thus been known in the world. When the chains of 4,000,000 of slaves were loosed in this land, and peace waved her banner over two

his land, and peace waved her banner over two outending armies, the giorious strains of the Doxology sounded from one end of the country to the other, and it seemed as shough the great event would be followed by lasting spiritual rewont would be followed by lasting spiritual re-sults. Yet the people were not converted. They went back to business, to making gold and silver, as of yore. They were merely startled, and shortly forgot even that they had thus been startled. It was a glorious day when the event-took place, yet no lasting spiritual effects seemed to have ever arisen from it. What America needed was rain from above

What America needed was rain from above. Souls of men were dying for lack of spiritual rain. The preacher alluded to Ahab on Mount Carmel with Elijab, as resembing those church-goers who attend devout worship as an intellectual employment rather than a devotional exercise. They took part in all the outward ceremonies of the course, but out none of the sourced part of the course of the sourced part of the course of the sourced part of the sour the Church, but got none of the spiritual rai which fell upon the sincere and prayerful Christian. The fact that Ahab and Elijah went on Mount Carmel together did not prove that they both went there to pray, and so to-day the they both went there to pray, and so to day the fact that a man went to church was not a proof that he was a Christian. The indifference which Anno showed when he ate and drank on Carmel was a strange and ungodly act, because at the time his vation was dying of thirst. Where would the rain have been had Elijah done as did Ahab? In these days, however, Christians sat down and see with Ahan rather than prayed with Elifah. ate with Abao rather than prayed with Elijah.

The test of all worldly duties was not whether this or that was all right per se, but rather how a Christian should act when a great world was dying for want of spiritual rain. It should be remembered that each held within himself the parents to being down spiritual rain. power to bring down spiritual rain. The preached drew a contrast between Elijah when he drew drew a contrast between Elijah whon he drew the fire from Heaven, and when he abased himself as shown in the text. The reason of this difference was that, in the first instance, he was before Israel, and, in the second instance, before God. If a revival was wanted, sil should throw off prife. There was much difference of opinion among Christians with regard to the different postures of the body which expressed proper humilia ion during prayer. Some said a man should stand up, others that he should sit down while praying, while some were so foolish as to assert that the head should be bent whenever the name of Jesus was stered, but God cared nothing for all this

He wanted was pureness of heart, and contrition of spuit.

Elijah's absorption of soul in prayer was worthy of notice. He hid his face in his knees in order to be alone in communion with God. Wandering thoughts in prayer were a trouble with many Christians. It was well for people praying to close the eyas. These wandering thoughts, however, came from Satan, and closed eyas or a determination not to allow their approach would be all unavailing. The only way to keep out wandering thoughts was to make the object of prayer the one thing wanted by the one object of prayer the one thing wanted by the one praying. The earnestness of Elijah was worthy of attention. Six times the servant went up at his request to scan the sky, and came back saying "I see nothing," and yet the head of the prophet remained bowed in anguish and in prayer. It was said that prayer was the rope that connected with the bell of Heaven. It should be remembered that no sleepy pull could sound this bell.

The faith of Elijah was worthy of notice. All the promise Elijah had was God's word it with

The faith of Elijah was worthy of notice. All the promise Elijah had was God's word "I will send rain upon the land," and when the people scoffed at him he did not lose faith or discontinue his prayers. Many Christians now lost faith unless God was perpetually showering blessings upon them. At last the reward of Elijah's faith came, the clouds overspread the sky, and the fresh showers fell upon the earth. There was not a promise fell upon the earth. There was not a promise made by God in the Bible which would not be fulfilled.

made by God in the Bible which would not be fulfilled.

At present the world was in need of rain. It stood in need of something which it had not got. We all stood in a land where sin and corruption was to be seen on every side. The world needed regeneration, and the only power which could regenerate it was God. The same God yet existed, with an equally large measure of goodness and mercy. There also was a Carmel to-day to which neopte could repair to commune with God. The cloud also existed to-day. Its presence was evidenced all over the world. The preacher referred to the efforts of Mr. Moody in Scotland, the results not of his own exertions, but of prayer as a cloud, which had exertions, but of prayer as a cloud, which had arisen in Scotland and in Ireland, and would yet reach America. Any one could see that there was a cloud in the sky, now bigger than a man's hand, still increasing, and prayer was the power to produce the shower of spiritual rain.

## THE WATERS OF MARAH.

Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Chency. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Cheney preached yester day morning in the Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, taking his text from Exodus, xv., 23, 24, 35,-" And when they came to Marah they could not drink of the waters of Marab, for they were bitter," etc. To the preacher it seemed only natural that a

great joy should be remembered longer than a

great sorrow, for just as flowers out of the darkness reach upward toward the light, so, by an obvious law of healthy human nature, we love to dwell upon scenes of gladness, and shrink with instinctive dread from the contemplation of suffering. In some primeval period of time, when continents were just emerging from the vast expanse of the sea, a feru-leaf fell upon the warm and steaming soil. The mighty fires pent up within the globe's thin crust swelled and raged until the earth was upheaved, and the floor of the sea was lifted. Over that leaf the slime of the ocean swept. Layer above layer grew the dark

was lifted. Over that leaf the slime of the ocean swept. Layer above layer grew the dark deposit of the waters. Ages rolled on and turned the slime to stone, and rocks were piled above the fern-leaf's grave. But when the grimy miners after coal dug down into the bowels of the earth, they found the impress of that leaf as perfect in its beauty as when it waved in the hot breath of creation's early morning. The tiny veins as delicate as the filaments of the spider's web—the graceful outlines of the feathery form had been preserved through centuries of time. No overwhelming of the sea—no upheaving of the rocks—could obliterate the beauty of that leaf.

So we might suppose that when descending gently as the leaf flutters in autumn to the ground, some great blessing comes from heaven—no lapse of time, no overwhelming trial, no desolating calamity could blot out its precious memory. We might reasonably suppose that, beneath the overlaying burdens of heavy afflictions, the recollection of that signal mercy would be preceived, and its beauties traced out as the geologist traces the impress of the leaf upon the rock.

or experience. When a great sorrow overtakes us, we are apt to forget that we ever had any mercies. We seem to think that He who has led us through other perils will certainly forsate us now. It is our rainy day, and we can hardly remember that the sun ever shone.

He had been led into this train of thought by the incident of Israel's history which the text recorded. It was only three days before they had stood on the shores of the Red Sea, as its angry waters washed up upon the beach the dead bodies

stood on the shores of the Red Sea, as its angry waters washed up upon the beach the dead bodies of Pharach and his horsemen. Down through the depths "congealed in the heart of the sea," had the Lord in safety led His chosen, while the returning waters had buried their enemies in quick and terride destruction. From rank to rank, through all their mighty multitude, had passed the triumphal anthem,—"The Lord is my strength and my song, and He is become my salvation." Three days ago, fired with enthusiasm, confident with faith, they looked forward to the pilgrimage to Heaved as if wellingh accomplished. How suddenly was this bright picture shadowed! They came to Marah, the noxt halting place upon the journey; weary

bright picture shadowed! They came to Marah, the noxt halting place upon the journey; weary with their march; thirsty from the scorching heats of the desert, they fall an electric thrill of gladness as in the distance the gleaming streams of Marah burst upon their view.

The preacher then proceeded to describe the despair and demorslization of the children of Israel when they found that the promised waters were bitter—unit for use. He described the scene around Marsh, and showed the mercy of God in transforming the hitter waters scene around Marsh, and showed the mercy of God in transforming the hittar waters to sweet, so that the mighty multitude might slake their thirst. He also recounted several other striking episodes, among which he alluded to the mysterious disappearance of certain steamships, which had, doubtless, collided with icebergs; and yet these icebergs, although producing partial calamities, tempered the heat of the tropics, and had their own grand use in the Kingdom of Nature.

The moral to be drawn was that there was a

The moral to be drawn was that there was cheerful side to almost every picture. No mor obeerful side to almost every picture. No mor-tal could hope to escape all trouble. He was a fool who thought be could run so fast that trouble could not overtake him. Whatever great calamity dame, let them be assured that in it there was some good. The Great Fire and the fire of July were taken as cases in point. They had, momentarily, spread devastation and brought ruin in their track, but the city had

brought ruin in their track, but the city had drawn beauty from her ashes, and prosperity from her greatest destruction and devastation.

The preacher then dilated further on the text, pointing out the unreasonableness of humanity in being discouraged at temporary evils, wherein there vere often hidden great blessings. They might all say that they had been in great trouble, but, out of them, God had made the light of His grace to shine, and they that faith and hope in God. Like Moses' tree, they had made the bitter waters sweet.

WASHINGTON.

Contested Elections-House Appropri-ation Committee-Senator Logan-Rumors-New Newspaper Projects.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8 .- Appearances in icate that there will be more contested election cases in the House of the Forty-fourth Congress than have ever been tried in any preceding Congress. There seems to be a determination in all lose districts to contest, and many Southern Republican candidates will doubtless make an effort to secure seats on the ground that Republican voters were intimidated and driven from the pons. Col. Thomas B. Florence, editor of the Sunday Gazette, of this city, who was defeated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First Pennsylvania District, intimates in his paper to-day that he will contest the seat on the ground that his opponent secured his election by bribery. His propert received a majority of about 1,500 in a strict which formely gave 8,000 Republican majority.

THE HOUSE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE. Gen Garfield and Mr. Starkweather, of the House Appropriation Committee, are here, and Messrs. Wheeler and Hale, of Maine, are expected to-morrow or Tuesday. When they arrive, work on the Appropriation bills will be at once begun, taking up first he Army bill, which Mr. Wheeler has in charge.

SENATOR LOGAN
arrived here yesterday, to remain permanently.

His health is by no means improved, but he hopes that the mild climate of Washington will store him in a few weeks.

will bring a battery of artil ery from Baltimore to-morrow, with which they propose to celebrate the recent successes of their party. They applied to the War Department for the loan of some guns, but Secretary Belknap declined to accede to their request.

have again come into circulation regarding an impending Cabinet reorganization, but they ap-pear to be groundless. NEWSPAPER PROJECTS.

No less than three Democratic daily newspa-per projects are under headway here. The Evening Mail, which has been for some time talked of, is announced to appear on the 23 inst. The Sunday Herald proposes a daily edition, commencing with Christmas. The third is a speculation in which Columbus Alexander will be, it is said, chief stockholder and manager. bark in the hazardous undertaking.

#### THE NORTHWESTERN STATES. News Items Telegraphed to The Chi cago Tribune.

cago Tribune.

ILLINOIS.

In the Circuit Court, at Winchester, on Saturday, in the case of Lloyd L. Grable, of Naples, Ill., administrator of the estate of Elvira Shore, against the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, charged with the killing of Lena Dora Shore and Elvira Shore, on the 8th day of June, 1874, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff of \$2,000. A motion was made for a new trial.

The United States River Survey Party, commanded by F. C. Doran, assisted by Charles S. Putnam and C. B. Stevenson, arrived at La Salle on Saturday, having completed the survey of the Despiaines, Kankakee and Illinois Rivers to that point.

that point.

—The Protestant German ladies of LaSalle held a fair on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings of last week, for the benefit of the German Protestant school, and the net proceeds

German Protestant school, and the net proceeds were about \$650.

—A temperance mass-meeting was held in Champaign last evening in Barrett Hall. The hall was crowded, and the audience was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church.

—James A. Pruitt, a wealthy and respected farmer near Millford, had his leg broken on Wednesday by his horses running away with the

wagon.

—It is reported that preliminary arrangements —It is reported that preliminary arrangements have been made for the purchase of the elegant residence of ex-Gov. Wood, at Quincy, as a residence for the Catholic Bishop, who is now located at Alton. It is stated that nothing is lacking to complete the transaction but the consent of the Pope for the Bishop's removal.

MINCHIGAN.

Underwood, who murdered Miss Charlotte Pridgeon last March, on trial at Detroit, was Saturday night found not guilty, by reason of in-

Saturday night found not guilty, by reason of in -Saturday the suit against Dr. Willis, a Detro dentist, for using the vulcanized rubber, was decided in favor of the patentee. The decision will affect all the dentists in the State who have

run over by a runaway team and killed. She wa Seventeen Catholic societies of Milwankee with six bands, extending twelve blocks, proelebrate the blessing of a new banner from the

new vulcabite rubber in their possession.

—Mrs. Henry, of Bunker Hill, was recently

celebrate the blessing of a new banner from the old country.

INDIANA.

A young man by the name of Ernst Theilman, who resided in Laporte, was rou over by a train on the L. S. & M. S. Railroad at Chesterton about noon Saturday. He was putting on the brakes while the cars were in motion, and lost his hold and fell between thom. He was instantly killed.

—A young man named August Capelaski, aged about 16 years, residing about 3 miles north of Wanatah, while our hunting with a friend on Saturday, accidentally shot himself, causing his death in about fifteen minutes.

death in about fifteen minutes.

National Bank of Chicago have been circulated in Fort Madison during the past week. They are well executed, being an exact fac simile of the genuine, with the exception of the President's signature, being signed J. O. Rutter, who is President of the Traders' National Bank of Chicago.

The dwelling-house of H. P. Rourke, a mile and a half east of Sioux City, was burned early Saturday morning. The fire was caused by the accidental knocking over of a kerosene lamp by Mrs. Rourke. The bouse and contents are a total loss, including \$700 in greenbacks, which

were in the bureau drawer. Loss, \$1300; sured for \$700 in the Phonix, of Brooklyn, NEW YORK.

New Opposition Line of Steamers in the China and Japan Trade-Diph theria-Consecration of a Colore Bishop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trous Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trabus.

NEW YORK, Nov. S.—The discussion of an eposition line of steamers on the Pacific Comhas been reopened during the past week by the interested officials. The troubles between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Railroad companies may be stated as follows:

In 1871 the Pacific Mail Company and advantage with the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the P In 1871 the Pacific Mail Company made a contract with the Central Pacific Railroad Company whereby the Steamship Company was to cooperate with the railroads on freight, the receipts of the ball of t ate with the ramonds on freight, the receipts such it eight to be civilized on the basis of one-third to the Steamship Company, and one-third to set of the railroads, and this contract was make positively for ten years. The Union Period Company had also made a contract with the company whereappy passesses in the company whereappy passes in the company whereappy pa

contact was made on the contract was made on the contract with the Company had also made a contract with the Steamship Company whereby passenger may be contract with the Pacific Mail Company for every steams which sailed from here. This contract was the Pacific Mail Company gave a notice of terms tion, and the Pacific Mail Company gave a notice of terms tion, and the Pacific Mail Company gave and the contract was made to the Pacific Mail Company gave and the contract was made to the pacific Mail Company gave and the contract was made to the pacific that their contract would exp.

Since then the haggling between the contral pacific has brought suit avainst the Pacific Mail, and the latter has sued the United Pacific. The cnief result of all the Pacific Conferences in the hope of settlement about the proposed settlement to the receipt of both. Conferences in the hope of settlement have been held, but any et to no purpose a Union Pacific people say that the basis of the proposed settlement at the abandonment of the Pacific claims, and guarantees that the contract shall be maintained. If not, the opposite in the Isthnua, the settlement of Conferences in The Tailburk's New Intercretable I

tion.

CONSECRATION OF A COLORED RISHOP.

The Rev. James Theodore Holby, D. D. (etc.)

ored), of Port au Prince, Bishop elect of Bayt,
West Indies, was consecrated this morning in
Giace Church. Bishops L. E. Potter and kee
foot, and the Bishop of Kingston, James,
officiated. The sermon was preached by Bahop
Coxe, of Western New York, and the act of cosecration was performed by Bishop Smith of
Kentucky. There was a large congregation
present, among whom were many colored met.

#### THE IRON INTEREST.

To Settlement Agreed Upon by t Pittsburg Manufacturers and the Putdlers at the Conference Same day—Another Meeting to Be Held To-Day.

Special Discalch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 8.—As telegraphed in The Tribune, list bight, the conference of itemen and puddlers resulted.

men and puddlers resulted ansatisfactority as terday, but to morrow afternoon another measing for conference is to be field. So to say, the prospect books not very encouraging. The puddlers say they will submit to very slight, if any reduction, and that they would extrice rather than sthoil as they say, to be imposed upon by the manaracturer who has grown ried from their labor. The manufacturers do not take a hopeful view of the future of the iron-trade. A general determination exists among them to shall down anyhow, as soon as their orders are exhausted. As it is now, they are making iron at no profit and even at a loss. The records of the passight months show a record of fallors in this branch of business in this exciton of the State. The docks of the United States District Court in handrapter will best tell the tale. The cry of "free trade." East and West, too, seems to have a result rather of demoralizing the iron interest here. But has is a question that is not involved at present, from all the facts I can gathen, the meeting temorrow afternoon will not result in any self-morrow afternoon will not result in any self-ment, though differently is hoped, and if result are as predicted, the prospect for the Isborng classes in this section of the State during the winter is dark indeed, men and puddlers resulted unsatisfac

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF UNDER WRITERS.

City, and Report to the Board In Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 .- The Executive Commi tee of the National Board of Kire Underwriten held a meeting Thursday, to complete comb business left unfinished at the meting in Boston during the previous week. A special committee was appointed to that Chi-cago, in response to an invitation re-ceived from the Citizens' Association of ceived from the Citizens' Association of that city. The Committee consists of Mesen Oakley S. Crowell, Hendee, Chaes, and Ledwood. They will go to Chicago very coon, as on their return will report the result of their visit to the Executive Committee of the Board. The return of the Committee will be swalted, and the action of the National Board will be very largely based upon their report of the condition of the city.

ANOTHER TRAP FOR THE UNWARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 8.—Stimulated by the lightimate success which has strended the operation of several lottery schemes in this country, a combination is forming with the object of disposing of the Grand Opera-House and adjaced property in like manner. At the close of active hostilities against Jay Gould, he transferred to the Eric Company the Grand Opera-House, and a large amount of property on Lighth areas and on Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth street. When the estate of James Fisk, Jr. was settled, an interest in the property was also ceded to the Eric Company, which is now in full possession of the property. Being extensive and remote free the business courter of the Company, the Directors have voted to return to the depot at the foot of Duane street, East River. Hence the inp-town property is offered for sale. The combination which is forming is headed by a theatighted speculator, who is endeavoring to emissubstantial pecuniary aid and respectable name in behalf of the enterprise. If he is successful, it is proposed to put up the Grand Opera-House as the main prize and the rest of the property is minor premiums. The ket offices are to be open throughout the country, and even ahroad, and 2,500,000 numbers are to be peddled out to thus who will buy them.

who will buy them. MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Correspondence of The Chasson Trioma.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 7.—The Agricultural College exercises will be as follows:

Tuesday, Noc. 10.—Class-day exercises. Introductory remarks by the President of the classes, word, boys." Oration by H. A. Heigh. "Hotory." by J. Groner. Poem, by H. P. Jeers. "Prophecy." by Jay Sessions. Music. "San Nayed." Presentation of awards. Class-sock, written by William Cook, The Class-day excises are an additional feature, adopted for the first time this year.

first time this year. It could be supported by the first time this year. It could be supported by the support of the support o IOWA REVENUE CASE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribunal.

Dunque, Ia., Nov. 7.—It has leaked out this the object of Collector Trumbull's bondsmen in withdrawing from his official bond, is to sembarrass the Government as to force it withdraw its claim against Rhomberg. This result is sought to be accomplished by disqualifying Trumbull as an officer, for without a proper bond, of course he cannot act. It is thought to the proper these parties that by resorting to this means the Covernment will either abandon its claim or to compelled to successed Trumbull by a Collector who would be more plant and plastic than he is likely to be in the Rhomberg interest. ikely to be in the Rhomberg inte

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED. San Francisco, Nov. 7.—Lieut. Charles Ring, of the Frist Cavairy, was shot and dangarously wounded near Rio Colorado, Chiquita by Apaches, recently. A STRANGE AUTO

The Career of " M Daughter

Bow She Flourished New York, au

Her Story of Mini Death.

Prom the New Y.

Here is a well-printed ve ography;" and the name of as its author. It is a CURIOUS AND AMUSIN of the personal experience grant hie as a child; re care or instruction, and p

shift education; married school in haste; figured school in haste; figured cles of Washington; util-edge and acquaintance visited Paris as a young a was presented at the Court belonged to a gay and festive and saint by turns of caprice to a title; failed in her ambi-New York ; built a church ; priests; fried to live in a con the end of thirty-seven years, autohography, so as to "less trath" and find consolation i

circth" and find consolation is olic faith.

In 1835 the awful disclo Mouk," pretending to be a naterings in the Hotel Dieu Nur and as illustrating the charmand nums, created a great press, which was finally quiet investigation of Col. Witham distinguished editor of the Cor and a Protes ant, who su searches by saying: "Maria impostur, and her book, is features, a tissue of calumnies Mrs. Eckel claims to be the Daudhter of the Cor who died in a criminal manivell's Island," and of a Mr. She descended from one of the families." She introduces he as a child 6 years old in 1843 parents in "the bassment of on Goere's street, in the Cit Her own portrait of herself a olic faith.

Her own portrait of herself lattering, though it may be She was in her bit year, and as nown to keep still, everybody she was very homely,—so homel streets would make fun of her, sister would constantly tell her the child they he dever seen. She he complexion, a pug nose, and should like the complexion, a pug nose, and should like her head thin, and quiek as a flash. She tomed to come lead first down if y said that it was at the foot of that Tick got her ill-shaped nose, when the court of the family should be supported in the court of the family said the santy of the family should be supported to the said of the family should be supported to the said that the said to the said that the foot of the family should be supported to the said that the said that the said the said that the said the said that the

Georgiana, who did not ela Bolingbroke. These child ty, amid intemperance and and mother separated, diec gradually EXPANDED INTO YOUNG EXPANDED INTO YOUNG rollicking among the fields oberishing an ambition to fortune, and to make the most that might fall in her way. her life thus:

I would pass a part of my tim other part tooking in the grass, many sn; that I was growing han my head, for I had always been it looks. I no sconer discovered than I commerced emilding cas magging myself the wife of a P

looks. I no sooner discovered than I commenced building cast magining myself the wife of a le of the first things my sister haws: "But where is your pug nd I revised; but I did not reil h I will here make the confest At night I would take a long garound my face, drawing it so the my nose that I could hardly nostrils. During the day I used In two years I succeeded, and the Row much did I not suffer for the first agency in the suffer in the suffer for the su After a short trial of village actions, she came to New Young the condition, and found an experience overtaken too many others. I began then, also, to learn more darker and more revolting side of and I found, size! how wont is will cruel, and devilish, can be disguised the except name of love and for the sacred name of love and for the love and for

A friend then appeared who this desperate condition, and b A VOLUNTARY GUAL as she relates: I was introduced to Judge
from Dutchess County, and was
relations. He as good as adopted a
mother to me; and he was get
my guardian

my goardian.
I was then 18. The troubled She was sent to the Monson sachusetts, and from there fashionable school of Madame city, from which she graduate In the latter part of Ja

In the latter part of January, I net gave an evening paty to he some of the best people of New The Judge's wife took upon her of my toiet. She dressed me me on my head I wore a wreath of ers. As I merrily tripped down taioud: "Now, Lord, you must genight; be sure, that you do."

I when I entered, Madama Mart I noticed a tail, handsome gents made way for me to pass.

By friend and teacher exclaime you are to-night, Lazie! You lo flowers you wear." Then, turning the presented me to him, she presented me to him, she presented me to him, she jresented me to him, she daughter; I am very fond or her acknowledge that I have done you ducing you." She then address three different three ing." Mr. Eckel had been a Consul

Mr. Eckel had been a Consul it and was a person of some or took the task of educating proving his devotion. Size tought knowledge, not for itself advancement:

I had but one thought, one de mind, to educate myself. Not the bulge for itself; I loved it as a veiling more; for anything else would as well, that would have gratified!

Her career now took the d

as well, that would have gratified. Her otherer now took the diready been foreshadowed, as result of an adventurous life, of settled conviction. The cu In January, 1958, I accompany washington, and entered into frivolnies with a zeat and earhest a giddy mind, flited with vanity are their adultations, was what mand now it had obtained its desire time in my life my ambition was washington society that I first power of woman.

time in my life my ambition was a wainington society that I first lower of woman over man, and et lies of a State.

For a while I threw saide my be I sought to know their weakness hen set out to educate myself it by which poor human nature of controlled. Our apartments soon many of the distinguished men of would pass the evenings discussionad, or trying to form new politicals. At the end of eight months. New York peuniless, and the he provide for his wife. In this suce in Washington was turned ount. Site made the acquain Wood, who generously found a form-House for Mr. Eckel, "washary and but little work." The came a change, which Mad ble, not only for domestic com Myzone she tells the story with sing We took more spacious rooms is wening receptions because the second street in the second street in the second s

as he talls che story with sing. We took more spacious rooms is wening received as became aimost flaw had been in Weshington; will how took every advantage of using for your profit. I was six an a spoolutinent for some one-remit me of your profit. I would use a taining contracts for my friends a sparser of his salary, it content with that, I would use a taining contracts for my friends along a percentage. In a short the tooks of my husband's salary.

They revisited her old count code at tired a unit edified the trying the youthful follies of I older causes excited jealously, and finally gave hirs. Eckel fro buring the estrangement she issued, or an flored her patricularly and for the salary.

bureau drawer. Loss, \$1 300; in the Phænix, of Brooklyn; NEW YORK.

cosition Line of Steamers in and Japan Trade-Diph. Consecration of a Colored

Nov. 8.—The discussion of an opof steamers on the Pacific O opened during the past week by the opened during the past week by the officials. The troubles retween the Steamship Company and the Pacific ompanies may be stated as follows: Pacific Mail Company made a conhe Central Pacific Railroad Company railroads on freight, the receipts to be divided on the basis of one-thi to be divided on the basis of one-third to each sain Company, and one-third to each sade, and this contract was made or ten years. The Union Pacific also made a centract with the Company whereby passenger rates saintained and a bonus allowed to saintained and a bonus allowed to saintained and respectively steamship if from here. This contract was the option of either party. The company gave a notice of terminal Pacific Mail Company replied by a Central Pacific that their Contract would end.

aggling between the contend. the hagging between the contend-has been almost constant. The Cen-has brought suit against the Pacific the latter has sued the Union The cone result of all this the impairment of the receipts of ferences in the hope of settlement-held, but as jet to no purpose. The fic people say that the basic of the stiloment is the abandonment of the ERINA AND JAPAN BUSINESS Schmus, the settlement of Central me, and guarantees that the contract maintained. If not, the opposition tibed in The Pribunk's New York ence recently, will certainly be put in nbed in The Pribune's New York ence recently, will certainly be put in President Russell Sage, of the says that every effort is making to arrangements this week. Mutual must be made. The coast line inly not be withdrawn.

170 the Associated Press.

170 the Associated Press.

A scientific investigation is likely into the causes of its prevalence, to sweeping measures of proven-

mation of a colored bishop.

Inmes Theodore Holor, D. D. (colored by Prince, Bishop-elect of Rayti, was consecrated this morning in the Bishop of Kingston, Jaraica, the sermon was preached by Bshop stern New York, and the act of consecration of the preformed by Rishop Serior. performed by Bishop Smith, of the was a large congregation whom were many colored man

IRON INTEREST.

Manufacturers and the at the Conference Satur-ther Meeting to Be Held

Pa., Nov. 8.—As telegraphed to last night, the conference of ironprospect looks not very en-The puddlers say they will very slight, if any reduction, oy would strike rather than submit, to be imposed upon by the manuo has grown riek from their labor, acturers do not take a hopeful view re of the iron-trade. A general deexists among them to shit down soon as their orders are exhausted, they are making iron at no profit, it a loss. The records of the past im show a record of failures in an of business in this sectite State. The decksts of States District Court in bankruptcy I the tale. The cry of "free trade," est, too, seems to have a result rather ring the iron interest here. But that on that is not involved at present, efacts I can gather, the meeting toamoon will not result in any settleth differently is hoped, and if results idted, the prospect for the laboring his section of the State during the religion.

TONAL BOARD OF UNDER WRITERS.

ttee Appointed to Vists This

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

K. Nov. 8.—The Executive Con National Board of Fire Underwriters ating Thursday, to complete come aft unfinished at the meeting in rung the previous week. A special was appointed to visit Chiresponse to an invitation recome the Critizens' Association of The Committee consists of Mesers. Crowell, Hendes, Chase, and Lockey will go to Chicago very soon, and surn will report the result of their Executive Committee of the Board of the Committee will be awaited, on of the National Board will be very dupon their report of the condition onal Board of Fire Underwriters

ER TRAP FOR THE UNWARY. ER TRAP FOR THE UNWARY.
Dispatch to The Chicago Tribina.
I, Nov. 8.—Stimusated by the illegiting which has attended the operation lottery schemes in this country, a is forming with the object of dishe Grand Opera-House and adjacent like manner. At the close of active gainst Jay Gould, he transferred to mpany the Grand Opera-House, and unt of property on Eighth avenue nty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

estate of James Fisk, Jr. unt of property on fighth avenue nty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

astate of James Fisk, Jr., i. an interest in the property ceded to the Eric Company, now in full possession of the Being extensive and remote from a centre of the Company, the Divoted to return to the depot at the me street, East River. Hence the operty is offered for sale. The company is forming is headed by a theatire ulator, who is endeavoring to enlist pecuniary aid and respectable names the enterprise. If he is successful, do to put up the Grand Opera-House prize and the rest of the property is time. Theket offices are to be opened the country, and even abroad, and mbers are to be peddled out to those y them.

AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Mch., Nov. 7.—The Agricultural

reises will be as follows:

Noc. 10.—Class-day exercises. In
sunarks by the President of the class,

Mitchell, Music: "Home is the
"Oration by H. A. Heigh. "His"Oration by H. A. Heigh. "His"Oration by H. A. Heigh. "His" groner. Poem, by H. P. Jenny.
" by Jay Sessions. Music: "Sara
resentation of awards. Class-coog,

William Cook, The Class-day exer
additional feature, adopted for the

ins year.

us year.

11.—Graduating exercises from by President G. P. Haves, of and Jefferson College, Pannsylect, "Money Value of Education." WA REVENUE CASE.

Dispatch to The Chacago Tribuma.

In. Nov. 7.—It has leaked out that of Collector Trumbull's boudsmen in from his official bond, is to state Government as to force it to claim against Rhomberg. This refut to be accomplished by disqualifying as an officer, for without a proper uree he cannot act. It is thought by state by resorting to this means the twill either abandon its claim or be supersected Trumbull by a Collection be more plant and plastic than he is in the Rhomberg interest.

angerously wounded.

Tolsco, Nov. 7.—Libert. Charles King, a Cavalry, was shot and dangerously near Bio Colorado, Chiquita, by

A STRANGE AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The Career of "Maria Monk's Daughter."

now she Flourished in Washington, New York, and Paris.

Her Story of Minister Dayton's Death.

From the New York Sun.

Here is a well-printed volume, bearing the title of "Maria Monk's Daughter; an Autobiography;" and the name of Mrs. St. John Eckel ography, and an anusing Narrative

of the personal experience of a woman who merged from the slums of this city; led a va-grant hie as a child; received no parental care or instruction, and picked up a make-shift education; married from a boardingshift education; married from a boarding-school in haste; figured in the fast cir-des of Washington; utilized her knowl-edge and acquaintances for gain; risted raris as a voung and dashing widow; visited Paris is a voung and dashing widow; visited Paris is a voung and dashing widow; was presented at the Court of Liouis Napoleon; was presented at the Court of Liouis Napoleon; belonged to a sid and so the constant of caprice or interest; asspired to a title; failed in her ambition; returned to twe fork; built a church; quarreled with the New York; built a church; quarreled with the priests; fried to live in a convent; and now, at the end of thirty-seven years, has published her autobiography, so as to "lead souls to know the trath" and find consolation in the Roman Cath-

elic faith.
In 1836 the awful disclosures of "Maria Monk," pretending to be a narrative of her suf-feffigs in the Hotel Dieu Nunnery of Montreal, Mond, pecked by the Munnery of Montreal, and is stury atting the character of the priests and nums, created a great excitement in the press, which was finally quieted by the personal meetigshied editor of the Commercial Advertise, and a Protes ant, who summed up his reservices by saying: "Maria Mona is an arrant impostor, and her book, in all its essential features, a tissue of calumnies."

Mr. Eckel claims to be the pictures of the protests of this unfortunate woman, who did "in a crumnal maniac's cell on Liackwell's bisand," and of a Mr. St. John, "said to be descended from one of the hobbest English families." She introduces herself to the world

vell's Iniand," and of a Mr. St. John, Sand to be descended from one of the hoblest English families." She introduces herself to the world as achild 6 years old in 1843, living with her parents in "the basement of a tenement-house on Goetes street, in the City of New York." Her own portrait of herself at that age is not fattering, though it may be taken as cruthful:

She was in her ten year, and as she had never been hown to keep still, everybody called her "Tick." She was very homely,—so homely that the boys in the street would make fun of her, and her mother and street would make fun of her, and her mother and street would constantly tell her that she was the ugliest child they had ever seen. She had a round face, a bac comperion, a pug nose, and short hair, with no head at 38-1 mean, no sense in her head. . She was small this, and querk as a flash. She had long been accustomed to come head first down the stops, and the family said int it was at the foot of a long flight of stairs that The got her ill-shaped mose.

The beauty of the family was a half-sister, Georgians, who did not claim descent from Lord Bolingbroke, These children grew up in poverty, amd intemperance and vice, until the father and nother reparated, died, and bequeathed to them an eight house of ignorance and destitution. "Tick" went to the country, and found shelter with an aunt, under whose roof she eradually.

gradually
Expanded into young womanhood,
rollighting among the fields and flowers, but
cherishing an ambition to rise above adverse
fortune, and to make the most of all the chances that might fall in her way. Here she describes her life thus:

that might fail in her way. Here see describes her life thus:

I would pass a part of my time studying, and the either part tecking in the grass. I had heard a great many spi that I was growing handsome. This turned my head, for I had always been taunted with my agily looks. I no kooner discovered that I was admired than I commenced building castless in the air and magining myself the wife of a Prince.

One of the first things my sister had said, on seeing me, wh: "But where is your pug most?" "It is gone." I replied; but I did not tell her how it had gone. I will here make the confession to the reader. It sight I would take a long garter and fasten it around my face, drawing it so tightly over the tip of my nose that I could hardly breathe through my bestrik. During the day I used to pull on the nose. It two years I succeeded, and the pug had disappeared. Now much did I not suffer for this vanity!

After a short trial of village existence in Con-

After a short trial of village existence in Consecticut, she came to New York socieut, she came to New York to better her societion, and found an experience such as has conductor, and round an experience such as use overtaken too many others.

I tegs then, also, to learn more than before of the furies and more revolving side of the tragedy of life; and I brund, sias! how what is viie, and settlish, and trad, and devilish, can be disguised and excused un-ter the saided name of love and friencish.

A friend then appeared who rescued her from A VOLUNTARY GUARDIAN, fate condition, and became

I was introduced to Judge The Judge was from Dutchess County, and was acquainted with my rations. It as good as adopted me; his wife became a mother to me; and he was generally recognized as introduced as in the paration. ar guardian.
I was then 18. The troubled life, which I had led lines my father died, began to tell on my constitution, and I fell ill. She was sent to the Monson Academy in Mas-

She was sent to the Monson Academy in Massachusetts, and from there passed to the more fashionable school of Madame Martinet in this city, from which she graduated as a wife.

In the latter part of January, 1857, Madame Martinet gave an evening paty to her scholars, to which some of the best people of New York were invited. The Judge's wife took upon herself the arrangement of my took, She dressed me most becomingly; and on my head! wore a wreath of exquisite natural flowers. As I merrily tripped down the stairs, I said half aloud: "Now, Lord, you must get me a husband to-night; he wore, that yen do,"

When I entered Madame Martinet's drawing-room indice at all, handsome gentieman, about 30, who made way for me to pass.

Hy friend and teacher exclaimed: "How beautiful for are to-night, fizzie! You look as lovely as the lowers you wear." Then, turning to this gentieman, the presenced me to him, saying: "This is my daughter; I am very fond of her; and you will soon acknowledge that I have done you a favor by introducing you." She then addressed me and said: "This Mr. Eckel, of Tennessee; he has just returned from Chili; you will find him very interesting."

Sevan months after this meeting.

Seven months after this meeting In. Eckel had been a Consul in South America, and was a person of some culture, who undertook the task of educating his wife by way of proving his devotion. She appears to have sught knowledge, not for itself, but as a means of advancement:

I had but one thought, one desire; to improve my had, to educate myself. Not that I prized knowledged riself; I loved it as a vehicle to success, nothing more; for anything else would have answered just a well, that would have gratified my ambition.

Her chase now took the dynaction which has

In more; for anything else would have answered just a well that would have gratified my ambition.

Her otherer now took the direction which has already been foreshadowed, as almost a natural hould of an adventurous life, guided by no rule of settled convection. The curtain is lifted on a NEW SCENE:

In January, 1858, I accompanied my husband to be subjusted, and entered into its intrigues and troubins with a set and earhestness of which only piddy with a set and earhestness of which only piddy with a set and earhestness of which only piddy with a set and earhestness of which only piddy with a set and earhestness of which only piddy with a set and earhestness of which only piddy with a set and earhestness of which only piddy with a set and earhestness of which only piddy with a set and earhestness of which only piddy with a set only in the set in my iffe my ambition was gratified. It was in latington society that I first learned the magical larged weman over man, and even over the destination of State.

For a while I threw saide my books, to study men, leaving to know their weaknesses and folibles, and has set out to educate myself in the arts and wiles by which is the weaknesses and folibles, and has set out to educate myself in the arts and wiles by which is the weaknesses and folibles, and has set out to educate myself in the arts and wiles by which is the weaknesses and folibles, and has set out to educate myself in the arts and wiles by which and the set of the Capital. They was an other capital for the Capital, They was an other capital for the capital combinations.

At the end of eight months they returned to lay of the well of eight months they returned to lay of the capital for his wife. In this crisis her experi-At the end of eight months they returned to lev fork penniless, and the husband unable to know the first penniless, and the husband unable to know the first penniless and the husband unable to know the first penniless in the Custom to know the first penniless and the generously found a place in the Custom House for Mr. Eckel, "where there was a airy and but hitle work." With this prospertures a change, which Madame made valuation of the for domestic comfort, but for an application of the first penniless that the story with singular frankness; we took more spacious rooms in the hotel; and our

The forests comfort, but for an Berrovement in Her Finances, as the list the story with singular frankness: it took more spacious rooms in the hote; and our mining reciptions became a simost a repetition of what as do tvery advantage of using those who visited for my own profit. I was always intriguing to obtain a pointer for some one whom I would make the contract of the salery, if I succeeded. Not as a cause of his salery, if I succeeded. Not sale with that, I would use my induces in obtain the contract for my friends, upon which I related my husband's salery.

The results of the contract of the salery.

The revisited her old country home, where a ited her old country home, where a

revisited her old country home, where a satured annt edified the husband by remote the youthful follies of his wife. This and a cause excited jealously, led to separation, it is ally ave hire. Eckel freedom as a widow, the estrangement she never neglected or suffered her patriotism to diminish the fact, and united the processions

of lobbying, blockade-running, contract-get-ting, and office-brokerage in one person, with no

small degree of success.

HOW IT WAS DONE
is told in these plain words:

Our civil war had then been raging for nearly two Our divil war had then been raging for nearly two years, and from the extensive acquaintance that I had made in Washington of men who had since risen to high positions in the Faderal service, I became very useful to several prominent men residing in New York and Brooklyn who were then holding high and lucrative others under the Federal Government.

I wanted their influence. I knew that they had become greatly attached to me on account of the discretion which I had used in serving them; and I knew that I could rely upon their serving me whenever I needed them.

I had another class of acquaintances, some holding lucrative positions under the Government, and others not so fortunate; but both united in their endeavors to ship contraband goods to the South. So I made use of the former, whom I had served, to assist the latter, who paid me differently for it. About this time I could have made some reports on the operations of Revenue and Fiscal have which would have been decidedly more amusing reading than the reports of Mr. Chase.

When Mr. Eckel finally

Shover I received more congretulations on account of my furstand's death than were offered to me at the time of my marriage.

of my marriage.

Like a true lonely woman the widow at once Like a true lonely woman the widow at once consulted the spirits about relieving her desolate condition, who were kind enough in spite of other differences to be "all of one accord in the one all-important matter that I would marry a tall, wealthy, distinguished blond; that he would die very suddenly of an accident about five or six years after marriage; that I would inherit his estates, and would marry again for love; that I would onlive number three and live to a good old age." good old age."

With these cheering prospects and seeking new conquests, the widew, "with her maid and chart."

started for Paris, and, asishe relates, they "glided over the Atlantic assembly as if saining on some silvery lake." After being established, she visited the Pantheon, and there before the altar of St. Genevieve tried to drive a bargain with the Saint by promising a memorial to exceed any other offering "in case her prayer was granted, which was:

promising a memorial to exceed any other onering "in case her prayer was granted, which was:

That I might be presented at Court, that I might
have picary of money, and that the first men of the
Empire might be at my feet.

Having settled that point, she was not unmindful of another of interest to "the first men
of the empire" when they came to call upon her.

My Italian teacher taught me how to paint my eyes,
so as to give them that dreamy languor so much admired in the ladies of the East, She was an adept in the
art, and she pronounced me an apt scholar; for, fu
two short lessons, I profited so well that she declared
the coloring so well blended with my complexion that
no one could suspect that it was not natural,

After four mouths' study Mrs. Eckel

After four months' study Mrs. Eckel After four months' study Mrs. Eckel
"DELIVERED HER LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION,"
the result of which was that she was "myited
to receptions and entertainments." To sum it
up tersely in her own vigorous language:
It is needless to say that I was detested by the women and adored by the men.
She opened an apartment, had receptions, was
much visited by the young American loungers,
and learned from them that she nerself was one
of the much discussed tonics in their circle. Or

of the much discussed topics in their circle. Or is she puts it:

I was a mystery, they thought, and there must be omething wrong, that so young a lady (then 29 by ber wn record) should be traveling alone without any

At last one of her prayers was answered, and

At last one of her prayers was answered, and she was

PRESENTED AT COURT
in a brilliant toilet. She is particular to tell:

I made a most extravagant outlay on my toilet. I wore a pearl neckiace, a set of diamonds, and a white silk dress puffed with tulle. Pennington introduced me to a courtier, who escorted me into the supperroom, where I supped at the first table, near to their majestics, and with the Diplomatic Corps. Mr. Dayton saw me. He came up and spoke to me, and complimented me for being so handsomely dressed, saying ne was ghat to see America so well represented. He took his place beside me, and remained by me during he time we were in the supper-room, which must have been three-quarters of an hour.

Having achieved this triumph, she made her way forward, and "was engaged to be married to a Mr. S—, from Boston." But an ugly dream interfered. They quarreled and parted forever—as the best of friends. Then "the Count de V—, an octogenarrian," turned up as sention but the Dure de Merrary and Erte inter-

Count de V—, an octogenarrian," turned up as a suitor, but the Duke de Morny and Fate interposed a second time, and, after much searching of records, the marriage did not come to pass. The ancient gentleman took it to heart and died within two years. While this tender episode was going on the charming widow was not idle. In act, she always had

nact, she always had

MANY STRINGS TO HER BOW,
so there was no lack of music. Here is one of

Mr. Dayton once said to him (Duke de Morny) that he was atraid he had thrown the hamb into the hon's arms. The Duke answered: "Which of us is the lamb?" The moment I made the Duke s acquaintance i scarcely needed any longer the inducence even of the American Minister; for, through the Duke, I could get invitations everywhere, even to "les petits bats" of the Empress—a favor which Mr. Dayton could not have obtained for his most intimate friends. The Duke also sent me boxes for the opera and thea-res. In fact I had everything my own way, and was mjoying life to my heart's content.

enjoying life to my heart's content.

As the Duke was a half-brother of the Emperor, and much the eleverer man of the two he had the entree everywhere, and utilized that privilege for his pleasures, as he did his miluence at court for his speculations.

Amidst all the frivolity of this book there is one chapter of saddess, which, as far as it goes is still fresh in interest, now that ten years nave passed away. It is known that far. Dayton, then our Minister at Paris, died suddenly in the Parkiments occupied by Mrs. Eckel at the Hotel du Lovvre. He had separated from his son only a short time in apparent good health, and soon after 9 o'clock he was a corpse. His death created a profound sensation when it became known the next day, and the mystery which then shrouded it has not been cleared away by the recitai of the only witness who was present at the dreadful scene. Her account is cloudy, and leaves much to conjecture. Let it speak for itself:

On the last evening in November, 1884, I was standing in my bedroom before a wardrobe mirror, admir.

speak for itself:

On the last evening in November, 1864, I was standing in my bedroom before a wardrobe mirror, admiring myself, and contrasting the past with the present. I felt happy and contented. If seemed as if I then realized all that I had ever hoped for, or dreamed of, in life, I was courted and flattered by the fashionable world of Paris; and my life was but one continual round of gaiety and pleasure, which never gave me a moment's time for sachess or reflection. In the midst of it all I had kept my heart perfectly free. I enjoyed everything, yet loved nothing, but what I called sucverything, yet loved nothing, but what I called suc-

overynning, yet loved nothing, but what I canied success.

I had just finished my evening toilet. I had on a dress which was fitted to my form with artistic simplicity, and my hairdresser had becomingly arranged my hair with bands of ribbon in the Grecian style. My maid had gone to her room, and I was alone. I was waiting for Mr. Dayton, whom I expected to come and pass the evening with me; for I had written him the week before that I wished to See Him on a matter of importance. It was in regard to an American, whom I will designate as Mr. Ratscratch, who wanted to be Chevaher of the Legion of Honor, He had promised me \$5,000 if I would get the ribbon for him, and I wished to get Mr. Dayton's influence in the matter.

for him, and I wished to get Mr. Dayton simuence in the matter.

Mr. Dayton had called the previous evening in my absence and had left his card, with word that he would come over the next evening. As I felt chilly I threw an opera clook over my shoulders, and took another admiring glance at myself in the glass, and this time I exclaimed, half aloud, "Who would have believed it ten years ago?" I burst out haughing at the thought of what kind of faces my old acquaintances would make if they could see me just as I stood there then, and I promenaded before the glass, talking to myself as merrily as could be, until I heard a rap. I flew to the door, and the Hon, William I. Dayton

as merrity as could be, until I heard a rap. I flew to the door, and the Hon. William L. Dayton

He was surprised at my toiet, and withdrew a step, saying, "You are going out?" "No," said I, "not at ai; I have been waiting for you," "But," he continued, "you are dressed to go out," "No," said I, "I am dressed to receive you," He smiled and came in, and, as we passed through the antechamber into the parior, he said to me that he had just got away from Willie, who had gone to the Theatre Palais Royal.

the parior, he said to me that he had just got away from Whille, who had gone to the Theatre Palais Royal.

"Now," said he, "tell me what the important matter is, that you intimated to me in your note." I went and got a paper. It was Mr. Ratscratch's application to the Mimster of Foreign Affairs. "Nonsense," execulaimed Mr. Dayton as soon as I told him that Mr. Ratscratch desired to be decorated; "what fools Americans do make of themselves the moment they cross the Atlantic. I always feel ashamed of myself, whenever I put on my uniform; for I feel as though all that tinsel were beneath an American citizen."

Mr. Dayton promised me that he would have the application drawn up at his office in proper form, and that he would present it at once to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with whom he was on excellent terms, and that he would press it, so as to get it through before he left. "What," said I, "are you going to leave France?" "Yes," he replied, "I am going to send Mr. Seward my resignation very soon, for I AM TIRED of THIS POSITION, where I spend about \$6,000 above my salary; and I want to go home on Willie's account." Said I: "How sorry I am that you are going away! for you alone can protect me against the envy and jealousy of the Amercans."

protect me against the envy and jealousy of the Amercans."

He told me that he would recommend me strongly to his successor, and would do all he could for me. I then asked him to introduce me, before he left, to two French noblemen, who held good positions at court. "Why do you want to know tunen?" he asked. Said I: "I want their protection." "Yes," rejoined Mr. Dayton, "that is all very well for you; but who is going to protect them?" "See," rejoined Mr. Dayton, "that is all very well for you; but who is going to protect them?"

In this frivolous strain we kept up our conversation for about twenty minutes. I appeared reckless and overloyed; but I was in reality serious and anxious, for I was thinking all the while about the \$5.000, and what he said to me about his leaving Faris. And thus we continued to converse until he at last arose and began to walk the room like a man strongigling to master an inward strife. But he soon resumed his seat, and in a few moments pressed his hand to his forehead and exclaimed, "Oh, my head!

I FERL SIOK:

get me something that will relieve me." I rushed into the bedroom and get seme bay rum.

When I returned he was stitting in the middle of the

sofs, with his head bowed down upon his breast. I raised his head, and began to bathe it. "Do not leave me alone again," he said. "O, I am so sorry I came! I am so sorry I came!" and he made an effort to disgorge. I sent the mid at one for a physician. When I returned I found him sitting as I had left him, but his eyes were closed. Said he: "Do not leave me alone again, I cannot see: you must not leave me alone." I moistened a handkerchief with buy rum, and supporting his head with my arm, I placed the handkerchief on his left temple. That seemed to relieve him; for he thanked me, and said: "You are a good child; but do not leave me alone again."

For a while neither of us spoke, At iast I broke the silence, and asked him if he would not like to lie down. He answered by a slight motion of the head. I ran into the bedroom, snatched up a pillow, and returned as quietly as possible. I found him, as I reentered the room, with his head down on the sofs; he had fallen on his right side. I supposed that he had tried to lis down. I placed the pillow on the arm of the sofs and told him to lay his head on the pillow; but he did not move or answer me. I finelly succeeded in placing the pillow under his head and stretching his form upon the sofs; but I nearly fainted with exhaustion in the effort. He began to breathe loudy and harshly. I thought he had fallen asleep. He continued to breathe thus for several minutes: Then there was a pause, a deep nielnee. He drew one long list breath—AND WAS DEAD.

I thought that he siept soundly. The fire had gone He told me that he believed that on account of the difference of our ages we would be happier to remain Me tord me that he celleved that on account of the difference of our agos we would be happier to remain as we were; and it was only on account of the world and my sichation that he ever whated to marry the; that he loved me as he would some fond child, whom Providence had sent him to bring back to his seared heart the freshness of happier years. eart the freshness of happier years.

She went through a long process of religious netruction, and after baptism says:

I asked God for six favors:

1. For my sister's conversion.

2. For my brother's conversion,
3. For my brother's conversion,
4. That Mrs. Ronalds might stop abusing ma.
5. For future happiness,
6. That I might have power to help the poor.
Mrs. Ronalds was a well-known American belle, who never lost an opportunity of creating prejudice against me, and was the one who had worked, through the Viscount's daughter, to prevent my marriage with him.

Viscount's daughter, to prevent my marriage with him. PIETY AND BUSINESS
were equally mingled in her devotions at that time. Somehow her "enemies" were always active. The fair sex would not be reconciled to the widow, who had turned religious and prayed to the whole calendar. Gen. Dix had succeeded to the place of Mr. Dayton, and Mrs. Eckel was prompt and energetic to secure the good will of his family, as may be seen by one extract: pause, a deep stience. He drew one long last breath—
I thought that he slept soundly. The fire had gone down in the fireplace; so I took off my opera-cloak and threw it over him, and wrapt up his right hand in the ermine hood. I took the candle and placed it on the floor, on the other side of the chimney, that the light might not shine on his eyeffled, I fooked at the clock; it was twenty minutes past 9. I thought that I should let him sleep until 10, and that it would then be time for him to go home. I moved softly about the room, that I might not awake him.

Mrs. Dix afterward told me of all the influences which had been brought to bear to prejudice her against me. In fact, see said some Americans almost went on their knees to implore her not to receive me. But the moment she heard that I was received by the Czartoryskis, and that the Princess Iza was my god-mother, she began to wispect that envy and jesicousy had had their part in prejudicing others against me, and she received to make my acquaintance and judge for herself. I felt that I owed Mrs. Dix's friendship to the prayer which I had made at the altar on the day I was baptized.

The moment Mrs. Dix declared herself my friend; my position in Paris was secure. go nome. I moved sollly about the twom that he not awake him.

The maid returned and told me that the doctor who resided in the hotel was absent. "It is all over now," said I, "he is asleep, and he will probably have recovered from his headsche when he awakes."

I then returned to the drawing-room and sat down by the side of the sleeping man. I remained by his by the side of the steeping man. I remained by his side for more than half an hour, thinking, meditating, and building casties in the air, as unconcernedly as though that evening was to end for me as brightly as it had begun.

The clock struck ten. I uncovered his hand, which I had wrapt up in the hood of the cloak. I took hold of it, especting to find it warm; but, to my surprise, and, without suspecting way, I shrank instinctively from its touch, and dropped it instantly.

I tried gently to arouse him, and spoke to him. I called him again, and then again, each time raising my voice. I thought he had fainted, and I at once began to apply the few remedies I had at hand to revive him.

The moment Mrs. Dix declared herself my friend; my position in Paris was secure.

Though living as a recluse at the Abbey, which closed at 11 o'clock at night, she conquered the scruples of the porter by a bribe, and then rent-ed a room next door, to provide for contingencies in case his defection was discovered. Three years after conversion, she relapsed into infidelity, and then

delity, and then
After exhausting her means and failing
in the last effort of ambition, she wandered
back to New York, bringing letters from
the other side to Bishops and holy people
as a recommendation to start again in her own
land. Here she has built a church in a neighboring county, experimented again on a conven-tual mode of life, revived religion, has had mir-acalous experience, and written the book by the advice of "an interior voice."

From the beginning to the end all this is strange, and would read like a romance of it did

voice. I thought he had fainted, and I at once began to apply the few remedies I had at hand to revive him. I felt for his pulse, and I imagined that it faintly beat. I then thrust my band into his bosom and placed st over his heart on his breast; jit was bathed in a warm perspiration; and from this I took hope and still believed that he had only awooned away.

I now called the maid to help me to revive him. I shook him and called him, as loud as I could. Again I took his hand; but this time I was so excited that I was insensible to its death-like touch. But the maid and I perceived at the same instant its deathly pallor, and the dark circle which had settled around the halls; and we simultankously. UTTERED A BRIEK. not present one phase of society as it may be seen in the low tone of official life at Washing-The maid became livid with fright, and fied from the room. I rushed after her, caught her, and threw my arms around her neck, and implored her not to say one word to any one in the house, but to go for Dr. Baillard, Mr. Dayton's physician. "Anything you ask me," she said, but to go into that room again, for I am atraid of the dead." "Dead!? I exclaimed. "He is not dead. I am sure of it, for his heart is moist and warm. He has only fainted," "But, Madam," replied my maid, "the white hand!" "But, is nothing," I replied, for in spite of all I had seen I could not believe that he was dead.

The maid went for the doctor. I fastened all the doors of my apartment, and then returned to the drawing-room. I raised the body up, and placed my mouth near his ear, and implored him to awake. His face was flushed, and looked as natural as in life. I laid the head again upon the pillow, and placed my hand again upon his breast; it was still warm. I got my hand-glass, and, kneeling beside him, held it over ton, and as it appeared in the vulgar pomp with which Louis Napoleon dazzled the thoughtless throng. Such things could be possible only under such circumstances.

simultaneously uttered a shrick,
The maid became livid with fright, and fied fro

deal as this is described to be, and all is not told. To have survived it with sanity almost excites wonder. But the widow seems to have reacted from nervous prostration quickly, for a month after she was escorted to the "first ball at the Tuileries" by Edmund de Lesseps," one of the gay fianeurs of the bonlevards, who had neither fortune nor rank, and is thus photographed:

I preferred M, de Lesseps to any of my friends, yet I did not love him; but he loved me. He was the youngest son, and had no title; but he had a heart. I was ambitious to marry a title. I told him that only a title would make me happy.

Soon after, she made the acquaintance of viscount de Lafrenere.

viscount De LAFREIERE, attached to the nousehold of the Emperor, and thus holding a social position of consequence to those who frequented or desired access to his meretricious court. The Viscount was old, but that was no objection to the lady, who supposed herefore the court of the lady.

PATTON---SWING.

Why the Minority of the Synod Did Not Appeal to the General Assembly.

Able Presentment of the Case.

laid the head again upon the piliow, and placed my hand again upon his breast; it was still warm. I get my hand-glass, and, kneeling beside him, held it over his mouth. . I then arose and turned toward the dead nan, expecting to find him alive. I raised him up again, and prayed till I lost all hope; then instantly my strength faifed me, and THE COAPSE FELD FROM MY GRASP.

With a heavy bound, back on my pillow.

It was nearly midnight when Dr. Bailfard arrived the leaned over him, piaced his fingers on his pulse, and instantly I saw his hand tremble and his face turn pale. He placed his hand upon the dead man's heart, neaved a sigh, and then opened one of his eyes, which was fixed and stared glavingly at him. He quietly closed it, staggered a few steps back, then came up to me, and stood in an attitude, as though he were going to strike me. Said he, "Do you know that he is dead?" "Certainly," I replied; "he must have died a few moments after 9; but I knew it not until after 10, for I thought he was asieep. I did all I could for him, and have been sending for doctors in vain till now. The doctor began to question me, and was eyeing me classly meanwhile; but I amswered his questions indifferently, and began to lament over myself for all that I had suffered. "But," said he, "how am I to break this news to his wife?"

It was as much as I could do to appear calm. But I allied, as I knew that everything depended on my self-possession. At that instant Willie Dayton came and to the self-possession. At that instant Willie Dayton came and to the self-possession. At that instant while and the self-possession are to to the self-possession as to the me shook hands and began to why the Patton-Swing case was not appealed to the General Assembly, probably closes this long controversy. The paper is signed by George C. Noyes, B. W. Patterson, and E. L. Hurd:

The undersigned were appointed by a large number of the Synod of Illinois North to make a statement to of the Synod of Illinois North to make a statement to the Church and to the public at large of the reasons by which they have been influenced in declining to complain to the General Assembly against the recent action of said Synod in the case of Patton vs. Swing. In discharging this duty assigned to us, we abstain from any criticisms upon the arguments, and upon the whole course of the prosecutor, which we might justly offer. We also pass over several points in the proceedings of the Synod which might properly be made reason. offer. We also pass over several points in the proceedings of the Synod which might properly be made reasons for complaint. But upon some of these proceedings we deem it necessary to remark, by way of explaining and justifying to the public the decision to
which we have come. We feel constrained to do this
lest our silent submission to the singular judgment of
the Synod in relation to this extraordinary prosecusion, and the victim of it, should be interpreted either
as a confession of error on our part, or as an abansion, and the victim of it, should be interpreted either as a confession of eiror on our part, or as an abandonment of the cause of a reasonable liberty in the Church. We have been urged to complain for the purpose, among other reasons, of defense against misconstructions of our position. But we believe that this end may be as well accomplished by the method which we now adopt, while this course is further commended to us by the important consideration that we may thus forestall a long-continued and hurtful agitation in our Church courts.

Those whom we represent, and whose views we speak, do not decline to complain to the General As-

Wile?"

It was as much as I could do to appear calm. But I railied, as I knew that everything depended on my self-possession. At that instant Willie Dayton came in and rushed up to me, shook hands, and began to applogize for coming so late. Then he asked what was the matter, that I had sent for them so urgently. But before I had time to reply he saw his father lying on the sofa. He rushed over to him and said: "What is the matter, father? Are you ill?" Said I:

"WILLIE, HE IS DEAD."

The son uttered a shrick, and threw himself on the dead body of his father, and began to kiss him, and screamed out: "Oh, father, speak to me, speak to me." The doctor came and took him off the sofa, and supported him or he would have sunk on the floor. Then willie said to the doctor, "I am so glad you were with him." Then, as though recollecting himself, he turned to me and said: "But how came he here?" Said I:

"He came to call on Mr. Vanderpoel (who was then setting the little of the came to call on Mr. Vanderpoel (who was then setting the Little Are I. Warner of the way the setting the Little Are I. Warner out the way the setting the Little Are I. Warner out. speak, do not decline to complain to the General As-sembly on account of any misgivings in regard to the correctness of the positions which they have taken in this controversy. We do not know of a man who was shaken in the least by the arguments of Prof. Patton, or of those who support him. But our reasons for not compaining are such as the following: I. We regard the decisions of the Synod in this case

so MANIFESTLY ERBONEOUS that they must fail to make any deep impre one puone mand, unless against the actors themselves. Our reasons for this belief will best be made evident by considering the main points which were decided by the Synod, and which we now proceed to enumerate. Let us premise that all our statements of facts are drawn directly from the official records and documents of the Synod. he public mind, unless against the actors themselves.

First—First in the enumeration is the Synod's action First.—First in the enumeration is the Synod's action upon the complaint of the minority of the Presbytery of Chicago, against the action of that body in dropping the name of Prof. Swing from its roil after he had withdrawn from the Church. That complaint proceeded upon the distinct admission that Prof. Swing was out of the Church by his own act, and by the consenting action of the Presbytery. The complainants ask the Synod to "reverse" this action, and they nurther ask that the Presbytery be ordered "forthwith to convene, and restore the said name to its roll." The complaint was sustained, and the Synod thereby recognized Prof. Swing's withdrawal as an accomplished fact. By this action, too, the Synod were plainip: recognized Prof. Swing's withdrawal as an accomplished fact. By this action, too, the Synod were plainly bound to order the Presbytery to restore the name, and it is known that this was the course determined on. But before this action was taken, it was discovered that the Presbytery might decline to restore the name, accept the censure of the Synod, appeal to the General Assembly, and thus arrest all proceedings. Hence a change of base became necessary; for to have the trial prevented, was, seemingly, a calamity to be avoided at all hazards. The Synod, therefore, adopted the following paper, which, extraordinary in itself, was all the more amazing as coming after the action taken in sustaining the complaint:

vented, was, seemingly, a calamity to be avoided at all hazards. The Synod, therefore, adopted the following paper, which, extraordinary in itself, was all the more amazing as coming after the action taken in sustaining the complaint:

"WHEREAS, David Swing has withdrawn from the Presbyterian Church, and declared himself independent of its jurisdiction; and
"WHEREAS, David Swing has withdrawn from the Presbyterian Church, and declared himself independent of its jurisdiction; and
"WHEREAS, Presbytery has sanctioned the same by crasing his name from its roll of membership; therefore,
Resoured, That it is the judgment of the Synod that the action of the Presbytery in this case was uncomsututional, wrong, and therefore null and void."
That is to say, the Synod first recognize the fact of withdrawal, and then resolve gravely that it is not a fact. Into such self-contradictory action were they drawn, apparently because they were decommend to proceed with the trial of a man of whom, so far as his being at their bar, or within their jurisdiction, was concerned, only stat nomens umbra. We do not need to comment upon such proceedings. It will be sufficient to recite the facts as we find them recorded in the approved minutes of the Synod. If Prof. Swing was out of the Church, as the Synod confessed that he was, how could their resolve put him back again without his consent? And yet, after admitting his with, drawal, and without directing his name to be restored to the roll, they proceed to try him, as if he were in the Church. In view of these facts, who will date say that the Christian public have pronounced wrongly in declaring this procedure to be the merest farce?

\*\*Secona\*\*—In the next place, the Synod

of Prof. Patton. They did this not only when the accused party was confessedly out of the Church, but also when the appellant was not "an aggreed party." (Bk. Dis. Chap. viii., Sec. iii. 1.) Prof. Patton admitted that he was not aggreed by the very law itself, which, as he contended, made him a slanderer without any meretricious court. The Viscount was old, but that was no objection to the lady, who supposed herself in love with him, though perhaps most fascinated by his rank and fortune. She admits having been captivated at first sight. He became a daily visitor, and tells:

One morning Laferriere did not call at the usual hour, and his valet came with a note, which told me that he was ill, and could not leave his room. Without thinking of the impropriety of such an act, I drove off at once to see him. When the servant answered my ring, and I asked her if the Viscount was at home, she gave me a reproachful look, which said as plainly as words, "How dare you come here and ask for him?" and then she told me that Monsieur the Viscount was out. As she was about to close the door in my face, I pushed my way into the antechamber, in spite of her efforts to prevent me. "I know that he is at home," said I "and he would do well to teach you to speak the truth!" and without further ceremoney I opened one of the doors which led from the antechamber. It happened to be the door of the parlor. In defiance of the remonstrances of the servants, I went in, took a seat, and handed her my card. But he still insisted that Monsieur was out. Said I, "Hand him that card, unies you wish me to go and until I find him myself."

The servant took my card and returned in a few seconds; but this time, in a most subdued voice, she said to me that Monsieur would be in in a moment; and she disappeared as quickly as possible. I did not have to wait long before the Viscount entered, with a nervous step and troubled look. Without even saying "Good-day," he came quickly towarn me, and, raising both arms, exclaimed: "You imprudent child! why did you come here? who saw you come in? who knows it? whom have you in your carriage?" Said 1: "I came all alone. But what a strange way you for the word with me, although his manners were tender, and his words were always full of fond devotion. I was timid with him, I cased from that moment to play the coquette, for I ha

reading of that law, Frot, Patton had no shadow of right as an appellant.

The final action of the Synod upon the appeal involved that body not only in palpants error, but in again. They declared Prof. Swing guilty of both charges brought by Prof. Patton, and then, after as-

serting that, if the case were an ordinary one, they would suspend Mr. Swing from the ministry, they not only did not do to, but ordered the Freibytery of Chicago to erase his name from their roll, when it was not on their roll. To recapitulate, the Synod (a) sustained the complaint, and thereby declared Froi. Swing to be out of the Church; (b) they again declared him to be out, and (c) next resolved that he was inboth declarations being, for convenience, embodied in both declarations being, for convenience, embodis one paper, which we have already quoted; (d) declare the Prosbytery's action "null and void they order the Presbytery to do what they declared to be null and void—that is, declared to be unit and void—that be, the name, and they order this after have sustained the charges, and after they have clared that Prof. Swing deserves suspension, est of discipline which requires considerable tim terminate it. What right had they, on their own. crises, to close a man's connection with the Churchis symmetry manner? Plainly, Prof. Swing either out of the Church, or in the fit of the sammer in the church of the Church, or in the fit of the same in time had jurisdiction over him; if in, they no right to put him out without his request, until had given time for evidence of his repentance.

had given time for evidence of the repentance. The whole world will pronounce such action self-contradictory, futile, and absurd.

If. The Synod, for some reason, was reduced to smaller number at the time of rendering the final judgment on this case than was the Unicago Presby tery when it acquitted Mr. Swing. Prof. Patton said he appealed to

frortunately its width admits of easy measurement by figures. With three or four exceptions, the mmority of the Synod did not vote, because they denied the Synod's jurisdiction. Twelve of them were excused fror voting, and many had gone home before the time for voting came. Thirty-mine votes were given by the Synod to sustain the charge of unfatifulness, and thirty-six to sustain the charge of hereay. But in the Presilvery there were forty-eight votes nearnet see

Presilytery there were forty—eight votes against, and thinteen for sustaining the charge of hereay, which upon the other charge the vote stood forty—ix to fitteen. We had thus the spectacle of thirty-ix fitteen in the Synod sustaining the charge of hereay, against forty—eight men of the opposite side in the Fresbytery; and thirty—inite men in the Synod sustaining the first charge against forty—eight men of the contraity Indigment in the Presbytery. It should be noted, aiso, that forty—two meinteers were absent, and twelve present and excused from voting. There may possibly be some who will regard this as a mighty moral victory for the prosecution, but we doubt it. He who should claim it to be such, must thereby, as it would seem, impeach either his own honesty or his intelligence.

III. The competency of the two courts may well be brought into comparison. All presented by the prosecutor were suntained by the Synod without a single exception. Look at some of those grounds. Prof. Patton assigned—as reasons for his appeal that the elders of the Fourth and Minth Churches were permitted to vote in the Presbytery. He did not, indeed, insist upon these reasons, but he did not withdraw them. But there was no shadow of authority for excluding these elders from the right to vote. That, however, made no difference to the Synod. Prof., Patton made it also as another ground of his appeal that the Presbytery had stated it as elgal principia in the Church that charges must be proved so as "to remove all doubt," If they are to be sustained. But it mattered not to the Synod inough these are the very words used to express the Assembly's judgment in the matter. (Digest, p. 579.) Prof. Patton also appeal that the Presbytery had stated it as elgal principia in the Church that charges must be proved so as "to remove all doubt," If they are to be sustained. But it mattered not to the Synod under the Synod voted in precisely the same manner, on the same charges and specification. It was right for them to do so, but wrong for the Presb od, saying in substance that the Church could have peace to-day only by purging out Swing, and those who sustain him, even as peace was obtained in a former day only by cutting off such errorists as Barnes? Such frank avowals carry with them their own explanations, even if they do not supply a corrective of the evils which they seem intended to in-

fict.

IV. The final decision of the Synod did not seriously affect either the Presbytery or Prof. Swing. The Synod did not censure the former, and they did not assume to suspend the latter, but left him just where he was before the Synod nuet, out of the Church. Why, then, should the minority of the Synod—the majority when the members of the Chicago Presbytery are included—complain against such fruitless action?

V. The only reason we can think of for carrying the

cluded—complain against such fruitless action?

V. The only reason we can think of for carrying the matter to a higher court is that matter to a higher court is that the synd ought to be condemned. But as the Syndo's proceedings in the case were so extraordinary, so contradictory, and so unconstitutional, we cannot imagine that their final decision will have any moral weight in the present, or any force as a precedent in future. But if this decision shall prove to be in any degree influential as, precedent, it will not be the fault of those for whom we speak; for we did not make it, and our desire to have this most unjust decision reversed is overruled by our deep aversion to a prolonged and ruinous condict in the courts of the Church. We have acted so far only in self-defense. Vindicated as we think we are by the impotent conclusion to which this controversy has been brought, we rest the case. We are more than willing to purchase peace at the small searifice of letting the prosecutor in this case have all the honor and all the security for the truth which this barren victory may be supposed to yield. Time and Providence in the end set all such matters right in the judgment of fair and charitable Christians.

Thus ends this remarkable trial of a man not in the Church, acquitted by forty—six and forty—eight votes in his Presbytery, and condemned by thirty-nine, and thirty-six votes in the higher and larger (?) court. It was a trial in certain particulars analagous to that of Mr. Barnes by the Syndol of Philadelphia, where the

histry-six voices in the higher and larger (?) court. It was a trial in certain particulars anniagous to that of Mr. Barnes by the Synod of Philadelphia, where the records of the Presbytery were absent, and where the accused party and his friends declined to answer. But in that case the defondant was in the Church and present, and he was condemned by the very respectable vote of 143 to 16. But as Mr. Barnes had not withdrawn from the Church, the case was successfully carried to the General Assembly by appeal.

May such cases be few and far between in the future history of our beloved Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUN-try readers can do so in the best and cheapest man-net by using one or more sections of Kellogy's Great News-paper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st. A BRAND NEW AND ELEGANT SET MINK, RRG-allar store price \$66, for sale at \$30; a \$40 mink must and bos for \$16; a \$40 seal must and bos for \$10; a lynx must and bos for \$10; a mink must and collar for \$10. Residence, \$45 Michigan may. Residence, 545 Michigan-av.

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any part of the city, free.

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PERSONAL.

Information wanted — of Frederick Dean, who was Captain of a company during the Rebellion; if he will send his address to Zif, Tribuse other, he will hear of something to his great advantage. DERSONAL-WILL THE LADY WHO LEFT A note at the Grand Pacific Hotel, asking a gentleman to call and see her, signing no name, les his brother know her address? Address WILKES, Tribune office. PERSONAL—IF THE BURGLARS THAT BROKE open the eafe at Joseph Keene's, 295 South Clark-st., will return the papers they will oblige the owner.

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PARTNER WANTED-TO CRIB CORN ON shares in Iowa. Satisfactory references furnished.

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— We expect to be competited to sell at auction to three pieces of city property to repay our advances. For have \$300 to \$1,50, and want good property with perfect tisis at a sacrifice, call and see us at our TRUESDELL & BROWN, 105 Fifth-av.

POR SALE-BY DAVISON & WELCH, RRAL ES I tate Dealers and Brokers. Otis Block, 142 LaSalle sts, without any cain down, 5 lots on Harrison-at., cor nor Abendson, to any one who will build; will be sol

OR SALE-AT TWO-THIRDS ITS VALUE, OF

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE side WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$16 down and \$5 a month until paid; one product from depot; property shown free. Cheapent prop-perty in market, IRA BROWN, 143 LaSalis-st., Room 4. OR SALE-SOUTH CHICAGO—TAYLOR'S AD ditions are located in the centre of this great manu-turing and business suburb. Buy a lot now at from 2 to 2 per front foot that will double in value in 1 to 2 per front foot that will double in value in 1 r. Several five-acre blocks for sale. Offices at On-norded th Street Station, South Chicago, and Room: OR SALE-HOUSES AND COTTAGES AT ENGLE

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TO RENT STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front dwelling, 8 Eldridge-court. Apply at office of GRO. O. OLARKE, Rooms 5 and 4 Bryan block. ORUN. U. ULARKE, ROOMS I and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT-THEY MUST BE RENTED, ONLY ONE Lielt, an elegant three-story and basement stone front, with furnace, hot and cold water, only \$40, till May; also a new 2-story and basement brick, both on North Side, close is street ears and Lincoln Park. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fithaw. BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

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Duildings (new) Il rooms, with all modern improvements, on Egan-àv., just west of Langley-av.; will rent
low to a good tenast. J. G. Dikhw, Room 7, 121 Debrborn-st., or Dr. JOHNSON, 782 Cottage Grove-av. TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 111 SOUTH Wood-st., 3-story and basement brick, with barn and all modern improvements. Apply at ones at 109 South Wood-st.

Word-st.
TO RENT-HOUSES, ETU.

256 West Madison-st., \$40 per month.
24 Twenty-eignets-st., \$40 per month.
24, 226, and 228 Fourth-av.
Also tonoments over stores. Rent low to good tenants.
Apply to
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the city limits, with dwelling-thouse, barn, and two
green-bouses, heated with hot water, each 2015 jet. I
is well ferreed and distored on all sides, and well falpried
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TO RENT-FRUM DEC. 1, A SUITE OF SIX ROOMS
for housekeeping at 137 East Van Buren-st., second
floor. Inquire at 166 Fifth-aw, up-stairs.

TO RENT-SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, OR
a single, with all modern improvements, in private
tamily. Reasonable rate to acceptable party. 180
Twenty-fifth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

TO RENT-A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH
bath-room attached, Also single room, without board.

289 Blichigan-av.

TO RENT-CHEAP, ONE FLOOR, † ROOMS,
water and gas; all in periect repair. 62 State-st. water and gas; all in period repair. SE State-st TO RENT-FOUR NICE ROOMS, 188 SOUTH Clark-st., two front and two back rooms. E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LaSsile-st.

COLE & CO., 138 LaSsile-st.

TO RENT-UPPER PART OF BRICK BUILDING
181, North Wells-st. All modern improvements.
Inquire at 208 Huron-st.

TO RENT-NEAR CORNER OF HALSTED AND
Madison-sts., 3, 4, or 7 rooms, suitable for housekeeping; rent, \$10, \$15, or \$25 per month. TRUESDELL &
BROWN, the Frith-a-very TO RENT CHEAP-ROOMS SUITABLE FOR A family; also two new stores and basements on Wellsst. Inquire at the Hatch House, No. 29 North Wells-st.

TO RENT-A TIDY FAMILY WHO CAN PROVE they are sure pay can hire 4 or 8 rooms, with lake water, ou West Indiana-st, at their own price. TRUKS-DELL & BROWN, 108 First-av. TO RENT-CHEAP-LAKGE FURNISHED ROOMS.
Best of references required. Inquire of P. P. RYAN.
200 West Madison-st.
TO HENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS;
best location in the city, and lowest rents. Isl South
Clark-st., Room 11. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN ROOM 30.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c ment under the Grand Opera House for restauras and oysters; a spleadid chance for a party that under stands the business. The room is elegantly fitted or Apply on the premises.

MiscellaneousTO RENT-THE STONE CHURCH, CORNER Will be reuted cheep, or will be sold as a great bargain; other property taken in extensions. B. COLE & OV, Familia state and flouse familia Agents, its West Machinette. TO RENT-BASEMENT AT 131 EAST VAN BUREN-st., well adapted for hight manufacturing. Inquire at 155 Fifth-av., up-stairs. TO RENT-BARBER-SHOP AND BATH-ROOMS in eas of the best locations in the city. TRUES DELL & BROWN, 165 Fifth-av.

WANTED -- TO RENT. WANTED-TOKENT A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, either North or West Side. State exact location and terms. Address X 42, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE for a family of four adults. North or West Side preferred. State location and price. Address HOUSE, Tribune effect.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE of 8 or 9 rooms; small family, no children; East of Siate-st, and north of Twenty-sixth. SNYDER & LEE, Room 15 Naton Building, northeast corner Monroe and Lanalle-sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Sides

BISHOP-COURT,—PLEASANT FURNISHED room with board, for married couple or two singule gestlemen; day boarders wanted.

4G SOUTH ANN-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Madison. New marble front, sicore chamber furnished and cold water, furnases, and all modern improvements, with first-class board. Terms very moderate for the winter. Also, side-room for single gentleman. 171 WEST ADAMS-ST.—SUITE OF FURNISHED able for a small family or four gentiemen. Also, other farnished or unfurnished rooms, with good table. Terms reasonable.

venient.

Sonth Sign.

RLDRIDGE-COURT, NEAR WABASH-AV.—

Good board for ladies or gentiemen; \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of piane; \$4 you and, \$4.

AND 45 MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE PALMER House, New house; spiendid table. From \$5 to \$7 per week. English ramity. Day board, \$4 per week. 284 AND 25 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, NEATLY furnished rooms to rent, with board. References given and required.

WITH BOARD—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS (WITH bedrooms and closets), furnished or unfermished. for married couples or gentiomen. in a desirable locality, East Chicago av. References. Address W.H., Box 528 Chicago Post-Office. Hotels.
A TLANTIC HOTEL-FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND

A rooms at moderate rates.

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASHAV., BETWEEN
Madison and Monrot-sts. - First-class board at very
low rates; day board, \$5 per week. BOARD WANTED. BOARD-ON NORTH OR SOUTH SIDE FOR 3 OR family preferred. Address U 4, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES. I/OR SALE — ONE CABINET-CASE AND ONE I drop-leaf late improved Singer, and three Grover & Baker machines, at below half cust price. 125 Clark-st., soom 2. Hoom 8.

INGER SRWING MACHINE-PRINCIPAL OF hie III State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; lip per cont discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J., MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsfed-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly consent and repuised. Haisted-st., city agent. Mac payments, ren.ed, and repaired.

A UCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHING-ton-st, have sales of horses and carriages every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a. m. Parties wishing either to purchase or dispose of such stock should attend those sales, as great bargains are derian. The best opportunity ever offered to parties wishing to purchase, as we give them until 5 o'clock to test horses sold under warrantee. sold under warrantee.

POR SALE-OR EXOHANGE-A FINE SPAN OF carriage-borses, carriage, and harness; will take part cash and balance in a suburban lot. Address & S. Tribune office.

Wanted-A Good Team Horse, about 1,400, or will trade one for heavy pair. Inquire at 28 Lar-

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. WE SHALL MAKE GREAT SACRIFICES THIS week, selling from our own manufactured stock of furniture as low as \$25 a suit, and other furniture is correspond. Mattresses and bedding kept and made to order. All kinds of repairing, refinishing, and re-up-holistering done and satisfaction guaranteed. CHARLES WIPPO, manufacturer of the parlos, household, and office furniture, 50 west Medisonets. WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-BY A BOSTON BOOT AND SHOR
house, for nert season, one or two salesmen with an
established Western trade. Address Box 2,684, Boston,

Tranes.

WANTED-BOOKBINDKRS-CLOTH WORK FORCO'S WARders and general workings, at A. J. COX &
CO'S Steam Book Manufacturing House, Lakeside Building, Clark and Adams-sta. WANTED—COOPERS—TO MAKE PORK AND flour barrels; very bost quality of stock. Apply to F. E. JUNES, scored Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av. WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS COAT-MAKERS 90 State-st. W ANTED — A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS working and cutting most, in a meat market. Apply at 256 South Habited st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED - is RAILROAD LABORERS, FREE
fare: 25 farm hands, work all wister: 26 wood enoppers: heave to-day. CHRISTIAN 4 BING, I south
Clark st., Room i.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-HO! FOR THE SOUTH LABORERS' tickets at great reduction to all points south; where work with be plents for the winter. A. ROSS, 101 South Clark-st., corner Washington.

WANTED-MEN LOOKING FOR STEADY BUSI-ness can make \$700 a week with our goods. Samples worth 100 cents sent to any part of country by express or receipt of 350 cents to show the goods. No peddiors wanted. RAY & CO., Chicago, Room 18, 184 East Randolph-st. W ANTED-AGENTS TO SELL THE "LIFE AND Explorations of Dr. Livingstone;" complete, authentic; a treat book; price suited to the times. B. B. RUSSELL, publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED-A HIDE-BUYER, TO BUY SLAUGH-ter hides. Must be taoroughly competent and trust-worthy, and have the best of recervaces. Must be pre-pared to travel in the country. Address HIDE-BUYER, Pribuse office. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics

W ANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK A good, fatterial girl, German or Scandinavian. Wababab, rise door south of Forty-seventh-s. Six in family. Inquire at once. Mrs. PHILLIPS.

W ANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. References required. 1820 Wabababab. av. WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO ASSIST WITH Washing. Also a brst-class seamstress who understands wheeler & Wilson machine, to do light chamberwork, willing to go with small private lamily and one other domestic 18 nours' ride from Unicago. Reference required. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m., or 5 and 6 p. m. at tirand Pacific Horst. WANTED-A GOOD SMART GIRL TO DO KIT. W ANTED-GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR SWEDR, competent to cook, wash, and iron for a private family. Apply to-day at 433 Michigan-av. family. Apply to-day at 433 Michigan-av.

W ANTED-A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL 
W for private boarding-house. None but a competent 
person need apply. 481 Wabash-av.

W ANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL, TO COOK, 
Wash, and from in private tamily. Scandinavian preforced. 597 West Randolph-a. WANTED-AT 43 AND 45 EAST MONROE-ST., A good girl, for general housework. Apply imme-

Employment Agencies.

WANTED - GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN
girls for private families, hotels, inudices, city and
country, at Miss. DUSKE'S office, & Miswatscax.

Miccellaneous.

WANTED-WRITING, BY A LADY WHO WRITES
very rapidly and legibly. Is capable to set as corespondent, copysis, etc. Address S. E. Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Coachmen. Jeamsters. &c.

Circuation Wanted—AS COACHMAN (EM.

Cish); thoroughly understands his busines; is willing and obliging; has best of city references from present supplayer. Address U.S. Tribane online. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

Situation wanted—By a swedish circl to general housework. Call or address lis bashnell-st. SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 338 Twenty-second-si. Employment Agents.

good Seandinavian and German help can t MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Mflwaukse-av. BUSINESS CHANCES. A GOOD MILK-ROUTE DOING A GOOD BUSIN On the West Side, for sale very cheap. Inquire a

AT DENVER, COL., AN OLD ESTABLISHE A drug business for sale, having the finest location and the best prescription and retail trade in that theiring and healthful city. Other business requires its immediat disposition. Address DEUGGIST, Denver P. C., Ec A GOOD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, WITH STOCK of dry goods, clothing, groceries, &c., for sale. Will A of dry goods, clothing, groceries, &c., for sale. Walso sell or rent store, building, and dwelling. Stocken and nice. Change of business came of sellin Address D. KELLY & SON, Monticello, Piatt Count

BARBER-SHOP, WITH TWO CHAIRS AND OT furniture, and lease paid up to May mert, for \$100 cash takes it. TRUESDELL & BROWN Fifth-av. sale; brick busiding 50 feet front, tw readily adapted to almost any busines For full information apply on the p HOR SALE-THE STATE RIGHT TO MANUFAC-State of Illinois. Call on or address D. D. ELDRIDG patentee, Room 24, No. 208 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.

ROM \$500 TO \$1,000 WILL BUY A HALF INTER-est in a cash business paying \$400 monthly. Call at or address 127 South Clark-st., Room 5. LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND-HORSE AND BUGGY. CALL AT CHIcago Planing Mill Company, corner Brown-st. and
Canalport-ar., prore property, and pay charges.

LOST OR STOLEN-THE FOLLOWING DEseribed checks and drafts were either lost by, or sto-I seribed checks and drafts were wither lost by, or stolon from, our back messenger, this afternoon, vis.: 0, B.
Trust Company of Colcogo, for elight of the control of the control
Trust Company of Colcogo, for elight of the control
Company of Colcogo, for elight of the control
Chicago, for \$3,550.20; J. H. Huribut & Co. check on
the Tuird National Bank of Chicago, for \$259.10; Fairbank, Pock & Co.'s check on the Commercial National
Eank of Chicago, for \$5,678.87. All the above checks
were dated Chicago, Nov. 7, 1874. White's Bank of
Euralo, N. Y., draft on Corn Kxchange Bank of New
York, numbered 13,775, for \$5,918.47, drawn to order of
Ernes & Chamberra, and by them indorsed payable to our
order. All persons are hereby causioned against negotiating for any of the above-described paper, as phyment or
for the return of too papers to our office, No. 138 Monco-st. CHICAGO PACKING AND PROVISION
COMPANY, Chicago, Nov. 7, 1874.

L OST—ON PEORIA OR ADAMS-ST., BLACK
Ender will be rewarded by leaving it at 76 South
Pooria-st.

CTRAYED OR TAKEN, AWAY—SATURDAY

Peoria-st.

TRAYED OR TAKEN AWAY—SATURDAY
Sevening, on Stars, near Madison, brown, medium size,
white-faced mare, without loft hind shoe; hitched to
snifting leather-top buggr, coal box pattern, brown
trimming; slib;tic springs; running goar dark red; Duggr
was full of bread, and wanted washing. Liberal seward at 184 Peatricav.

STRAYED OR STOLEN - LAST THURSDAY
S night, from 19 Valentine-st., a red cow, with white
spot on face, 8 or 9 years old. Return and receive re-FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN-ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SEVERAL SUMS ON CHICAGO real estate for three or five years, at lowest rates. E. C. COLE & Co., 128 Lasale-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON COLLATERAL SECURIties, small amounts, short time, and reasonable rate
of interest. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st. M ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, dolph-st., near Clark. Established 1864.

M ONEY TO LOAN-ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ONLY TO LOAN-ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Office 126 Clark-st., Room 2. TO LOAN-\$100 TO \$500 ON HOUSES ON LEASED lots, good chattels, tirst or second mortgages, city or suburban. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Firm-av. WANTED-TO BORROW - \$4,000 ON UNIM-proved city property worth \$12,000. None but principals need apply to G. BURKE'S Hotel, eity. principals need apply to G. BURKE'S Hotel, eity.

\$10 TO \$1,00 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD
\$10 pay; Mu per cent a month. Sean for particulars.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

\$6,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 YERRS, ON

\$25 partborn-st., Room 2.

\$100.000 TO BUY COMMERCIAL PURper. Loans negotiated. EUGENE C. LONG & BRU.,

22 Kast Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE. WILL EXCHANGE SOME VALUABLE LANDS

On the line of we railreads near county seat of Kearry County, Neb., for a good residance in Chicago. Address W, 167 Park av.

TO EXCHANGE — A FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE 1 store for inside property, clear; or store and inside property and secured notes, for a business house and lot. Address P SS, Tribune office. Address P E, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—\$100,000 OF SUBURBAN LOTS for wild lands, stocks of mercandise, or other good propers, A Lex. H. GUNN, 188 Labalie-sh.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A 3-STORY HOUSE 2004, on lot, 26 Harvard-st., one block south of Polk, near Campbell-av., for a vacant lot between Kinzie and Tailor-sts., east of the railroad. Call at the premises for information. WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-MY EQUITY OF \$5,000 in a No. 1 house and lot on South Side, for brick or lumber. Address H 69, Tribune office.

MUSICAL. A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW AND SECOND-hand to reat and for sale at low prices. PROSSER & CO., 2/4 Stace-st. A CO., 24 State-st.

A THE ORGAN FACTORY YOU CAN BUY AN A organ at wastesdeeping for each, the best in the market, and guaranteed to please, or money refunded. Nicholson Organ Co., 68 Indiama-st.

THREE NEW MCPHAIL PIANOS AT MANUFAC-turers' prices to close them out. W. R. PROSSER & CO., 24 State-st.

WANTED-MUSIC TEACHER, COMPETENT TO teach violin, plano, and flute. Address G. W. Lagal News, Unicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED-SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS-A We want a fine-class agent in every county fu the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sweing Machines, and the Wilson manufactoring machines, to whom, we are prepared to offer extraordinary indecements. For full particulars, apply to, or address, Will-SON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 Service.

Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill. TO-MORROW'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VTCKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, betwee Dearborn and State. Engagement of Wybert Reeve "The Woman in White." ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Halsted street, between

HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street,

MCCORMICK'S HALL—North Clark street, Kinzie. Readings and Dramatic Impersonatio. Grace Gresnwood and Mrs. Sarah Fisher Ames. STANDARD HALL—Corner Thirteenth street and Michigan avenue. Lecture by Prof. Bonamy Price. Subject: "Commercial Crises."

SOCIETY MEETINGS

MASONIC FUNERAL—The members of Chicago Lodge No. 437, A. F. and A. M., are requested to be at their Lodge-room, Nos. 112 and 114 East Randoiph-st., at 1-30 celoots a. m., sharp, to pay the last tribute of ge-130 celoots a. m., sharp, to pay the last tribute of ge-spect to their departed brother, S. Witkowsky, Sr. By order of the W. M. SAM. SERLEMAN, Secretary. MASONIC FUNERAL NOTICE—Members of Chicago Lodge No. 43°, A. F. and A. M., are notified to meet at their hall, No. 112 and 114 Randolph-st., to-day to 12 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of our late prother, S. Witkowsky.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER ly obviated. A host of certineates migate given dree to testify to the excellence and success or "Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Line." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by The Wilbork, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, November 9, 1874.

The Formosan difficulty has been settled. China will pay an indemnity of 500,000 taels. upon which the Japanese troops will be withdrawn from the island.

One hundred and ninety-three deaths from diphtheria occurred in New York City during the last two weeks of October. A scientific investigation of the causes of this phenomenon is to be made, and perhaps some knowledge will be gained respecting the disease itself and improved methods of treatment.

The Committee of Seventy in New Orleans has addressed to the President of the United States a protest against the further occupation of the State by Federal troops. They do not choose, they say, to have the Canvassing Board act in the midst of bayonets. The tone of the protest is not what it should be

A sign of the times is the consecration of colored clergyman as an Episcopal Missionary Bishop. The new Bishop's field of labor Hayti, where he will, by all accounts, find abundant opportunity for the exercise of all the Christian graces, and whatever experience of bad human nature he may have besides.

A correspondent in New York furnishes us this morning a sketch of Gen. Shaler, the lately-ap pointed Consulting Engineer of the Chicago Fire Department. Gen. Shaler is not a carpet knight. His experience in organizing and disciplining men was gained in the army. The story of his life is a story of adventure, and apart from its bearing on the insurance interests of this city, is entertaining and instructive.

of its time to the consideration of contested election cases. Some of these arise legitimate ly, and many more will probably be brought with know and love its own. Of course the rule of the House, when in doubt, will be, to recognize Democrats. We have yet to notice a disposition on the part of the victorious Democrats to soar in the empyrean towards which they were always aspiring, when out of power. The flagrant practices which were not proven but charged against the Republican party are not too bad for Democratic acceptance, now that their inning has come.

Mr. Sturges has been roundly brought up by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade. and will be tried for uncommercial conduct. The Board has now an opportunity of vindicating its good name from the aspersions which have been freely cast upon it in consequence of Mr. Sturges' dealings; if this opportunity is not improved, we fear the Board will soon be past redemption. We inform those persons who are disposed to deal leniently by Sturges that the proposed establishment of a new and respectable Chamber of Commerce is seriously considered by men whom the Board cannot afford to lose. The treatment of Sturges will have much to do with the success or failure of the new project.

The iron manufacturers and the puddlers are farther spart than ever. A conference between tatives of both interests will be held today, but there is little prospect of an accomodation. The masters say, and the facts bear them out, that a continuance of high wages is sible. The men talk fiercely of their rights, and the duties of persons whom they have made rich; and propose to resist a reduction at the expense of a general strike. Sympathy for either party to the controversy would probably run to waste; but there is a large number of men and women, estimated at 100,000, who will be innocent of any share in a strike, to whom it means wretchedness and want. Their situation can be viewed only with the deepest interest and concern.

The Chicago produce markets were quite ani-Saturday. Mess pork was active, and leclined 10@20c per brl on options, closing at \$17.75@18.00 cash, and \$17.15@17.20 seller the year. Lard was active, and easier, closing at \$12.00 per 100 lbs cash, and \$11.72 @11.75 seller the year. Meats were in fair demand and at 61/@7c for shoulders and 91/@91/c for short ribs, both seller the month. Highwines were quiet and steady at 961/c per gailon. Lake freights were dull and steady, closing at 4% c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was active and unchanged. Wheat was active and 1@11/c higher, closing at 86%c cash, and 87%c seller December. Corn was active and 11/6/2c higher, closing at 75%c cash, 75%c for the month, and 73c for the year. Oats were active and 1/c higher, closing at 47% c cash, 47%c seller the year. Bye was quiet and strong at Barley was dull and weak, closing at \$1.19 cash and \$1.16 for November. Hogs

poor to choice. Cattle and sheep were quiet and

In another column will be found a state of the reasons which shaped the conduct of Prof. Swing's friends during the trial of the appealed case in the Synod, a defense of their ac ion, and a criticism of the Synod's. The document is in several respects remarkable. It probably closes the case, or so much of it as the general public cares to hear. It is luminous direct, and severe. It points out many incon istencies of the Synod which the ordinary of server probably would not detect. It shows that the Synod was inferior in numbers to the Pres bytery, and hints that it was inferior in intelli-

The people are apparently not disposed to limit lves by constitutional amendments. It is out a short time since the proposed new Ohio onstitution, which cost months of highly skilled abor, was rejected by an overwhelming vote; and the draft of a new Constitution for Michigan shared the same fate at the election ias Tuesday. It appears also that seven of the eleven propositions submitted to the people of New York have been negatived. The causes and concomitants of this change in popular sentiment-for there certainly has been change within a few years-are perhaps far to seek, and cannot be immediately discovered. Some of them, however, we have found. They are the burdensomeness of restrictions which the people have already agreed to, a growing distrust of delegated authority, and an increased sense of confidence in the verdict of majorities expressed at the polls. The propositions to limit the power of towns and counties to contract debts have been generally rejected, while those to limit the powers of the Legislature, when submitted separately, have been as generally approved.

An important issue was made before Judge Drammond in the United States Circuit Court Saturday by representatives of the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago & Pacific Railroads. The latter road is now in process of construction. It crosses the line of the Northwestern Road. A controversy has arisen between the two Companies as to the proper place for making the crossing. The Northwestern Company in Wisconsin has sued for an injunction to prevent a crossing at grade. The Court hesitated to take jurisdiction of the suit, since the plaintiff can only be considered a citizen of a foreign State by a legal fiction, the Northwestern Railroad Company in Illinois and the Northwestern Railroad Company in Wisconsin being to all intents and purposes, one corporation The question of jurisdiction aside, the Court is disposed to think that the right of way granted to the Chicago & Pacific is not exclusive; that some reasonable accommodation ought to be reached without litigation; and that, under certain contingencies, both parties interested should bear the expense of making an under or over crossing. The vigorous, incisive, and acute reatment of the matters in controversy by Judge Drummond will do much to settle the practice in respect to railroad crossings, which has hitherto been irregular and confused.

Now that Mr. Medill has assumed the control of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, would it be too much to ask very respectfully, that wholesale and retail slanders of ped? Clergymen do not like to rush into print against nseen assailants of their reputations for ho nor is it consonant with human nature to bear such things in silence. No immunity of the class from perited exposure and public opprobrium is asked, but Mr. Medili, as the Christian gentleman that he is re-puted to be, is under obligations to see that wanton nd groundless assaults are not made in the columns of his paper upon the personal integrity of private

As the editor of this paper has been absent rom Chicago a considerable time, he cannot onscientiously or intelligently agree to anything n the premises mentioned above, without knowing something of the nature of the circum-Of what do these assaults consist? What are the facts in the case? If there have been assaults, what was the provocation offered? We believe that the Interior is edited by Prof. Patton, of whom we know only by report, and what we have heard has not given us a very flattering opinion of him. Is Prof. Patton the person who has been hunting Prof. Swing, a clergyman in whose behalf we feel a very lively interest? Has Prof. Patton been assailed and if so, what provocation did he offer? We cannot agree to do anything until we know the nature of the alleged offenses, and we therefore submit these questions in order to obtain some light upon the situation.

We give this morning returns of the vote in seventy-two counties of Illinois, for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the footings are:

Superintendent. ...106,501 Powell, Rep. ..... 108,681 

Aggregate .... 231,158 Aggregate .... 230,061 The same (seventy-two) counties voted, in 1872, for Governor: Oglesby, Republican, 153,146; Koerner, Opposition, 123,463. By comparison, Etter runs 2,703 behind Koerner's vote, and Powell 44,465 behind Oglesby's vote. There are thirty counties to be heard from, including the official vote of Cook County. The returns thus far justify first estimates of Etter's election by from 25,000 to 30,000. Ridgway's plurality over Carroll will be reduced some 8,000 by the vote of Cook County, and, beyond that, will largely depend on the number of votes Gore receives. The table of returns, showing how the Opposition votes of counties were massed

We publish, also, the votes of such Congressional and Legislative Districts as present complete returns. Our list of the Legislature elect has, by revision, undergone some changes as to names (as was expected), but the political result s substantiantially unchanged, viz.:

alternately on Carroll or Gore, will afford a

curious study for those interested in election

.24 Republicans ... crats. For the completeness of these returns THE TRIBUNE is indebted to the courtesy of County

A very fine specimen of the trilobite was found a few days ago, imbedded in a limestone rock, in Jackson's Grove, near Ellwood, in Will County, in this State, and is now in the possession of John Forsyth, Esq., of this city. It is about an inch and three-quarters long and one inch broad. The trilobite is so named from two Greek words signifying "three lobes," or divisions. It belongs to the articulata, and is now extinct. It was most abundant in the paleozoic period, and was among the first animals that exwere fairly active and steady at \$5.25 6.25 for inted on the earth. An erroneous impression ence of a party paper that it should willfully mis-

prevails to the effect that the trilobite is neve een discovered in that formation, and most of hem had evidently the power to roll the up into a ball, like a bedgehog, while ound in the older rocks do not appear to have een able to do so. The Chicago Academy of cience has several specimens of the trilobite which are larger, but scarcely so perfectly preserved as the latest one discovered.

TO THE READERS OF THE TRIBUNE. With this issue of THE TRIBUNE I resume it editorial control. Having within the past fortnight purchased enough shares, added to what I previously owned, to constitute a majority of the stock, the responsibility of the uture management of THE TRIBUNE will necessarily devolve on me. With what degree of bility and success I shall discharge the new oblirations, time alone can make known, - for

Let not him boast who putteth on his armor, but rather him who taketh it off." A few words of explanation may not be inappropriate in this connection. Shortly after the close of the Great Rebellion was obliged by ill-health, caused by overwork, o resign the Managing Editorship of THE TRIBUNE, first to the late Dr. C. H. Ray, and, after he vacated his post, to Mr. Horace White,

who has since then had chief control of the paper. After a brief rest I took an editorial chair and wrote for its columns for several years. At first the political course of THE TRIBUNE, under the new management, received my approval in the main; but questions began to arise about which we sharply differed. Both being men tenacious of their opinions, it was difficult to harmonize our onflicting views and agree as to the course THE PRIBUNE should pursue. Those disagreements came more irreconcilable as the paper drifted away from the Kepublican party and approached the position of an Opposition journal. Finding myself circumscribed within a gradually narrowing circle of topics in which we were in accord, I retired altogether from the editorial olumns of THE TRIBUNE. Our differences. nowever, were always political, and not per-

My predecessor has pursued the course which he believed to be the path of duty with a courage which challenged the respect of those who condemned it, and supported his views with an ability which extorted their admiration; and he leaves his editorial chair after having achieved a national reputa

The readers of THE TRIBUNE will naturally lesire to be informed, at the outset, of the probable line of conduct of THE TRIBUNE under the change of management. A full explanation annot be given on the instant. Men's opinions and actions are more or less influenced and controlled by the circumstances which surround them, and always by unforeseen causes. But this much may now be safely promised : THE TRIBUNE hereafter will be, as it formerly was, when under my direction, an independent Republican journal. It will be the organ of no man, however high; no clique or ring, however influential; or faction, however fanatical or demonstrative. While giving to the Republican party and its principles a hearty and generou support, it will criticise the actions and records of Republican leaders as freely and fearlessly as in days of yore. But it has seemed to me unwise for a great representative journal, for the purpose of correcting some alleged abuses of adminturn its guns on its old friends, or help into power and place the leaders of the organization whose political records and whose official conduct show that they are insincere in their professions of desire for administrative purification. As a general rule, a man can exercise more influence for good among his friends by remaining en rapport with than by assailing and traducing them. The same rule holds true in regard to newspapers. The Government of the Nation must be conducted through the instrumentality of parties. I know of no other agency which has succeeded in free countries. The party in the majority must assume the responsibility of governing. A party is simply a voluntary organization of citizens united to carry into effect certain principles and purposes. It must employ and intrust individuals to collect and disburse taxes, to perform executive and police duties for protection and security of person and property; men must be engaged to construct public works. carry the mails, administer justice, and make and execute laws, and do a thousand other things which the public well-being requires; and these individuals will often prove careless, inefficient, or corrupt. But a party whose aims and purposes are good and patriotic, and whose record is grand and glorious, should not be condemned and thrown out of power on account of the defective work or misconduct of a few of its employes, in order to make place for an antagonistic organization whose record caunot be defended, but is regarded with sorrow and shame by its best members, and whose con-

duct when in power never fails to show that its reformatory professions when out of power are a delusion and a snare. Such being the case in regard to the necessity and machinery of parties in free countries, the Press, to be useful, cannot avoid being partisan in greater or less degree. If an editor undertakes the role of supporting both sides, his position is equivalent to a double affirmative, which amounts to a negative. If he habitually censures and condemns both, he is soon regarded as a common scold and a nuisance. To be entirely unpartisan leaves him in the condition of a cipher; and when a newspaper undertakes to be wholly "independent" of its party and yet discuss politics, it is on the high road to the camp of its political opponents, whether its conductor so intended at the outset or not-unless, indeed he takes refuge in the coward's harbor of neutrality and abdicates his duties altogether, which is a most contemptible and despicable position. But it is not essential to the prosperity or influ-

epresent its opponents, and behold nothing but evil and depravity in all their actions, or disover only treasonable designs in all they propose to do. Candor and fairness in the treat. nent of political opponents will detract nothing from the influence of a paper, nor will it injure the prospects of its own party.

Such, in brief, are the views I have long en tertained of parties, and the relations which the Press should bear towards them. A politica newspaper, to be of service to the public, must give one party or the other the preference And, while the Democratic party embraces many excellent and worthy members, who would be an honor to any organization, yet I sincerely believe the Republican party comprises a much larger proportion of the intelli gent and educated classes, of the moral worth and business enterprise, as well as of the patriotic elements, of the nation; and therefore the Government of the country and the civil rights of the poor and weak can be more safely and prudently committed to its keeping than to that of its antagonist, whose past history and antecedents furnish so much cause for mis givings and dread of its future behavior.

Looking, then, at the individual composition of the two great parties,—all other parties being nere fragments, ephemeral in duration and narow in object, -and at their respective records and underlying principles, I cannot besitate to give the decided preference to the Republican party. Hence, THE TRIBUNE will be conducted

as a Republican journal. Having said this much in a general way, it only emains to be added, that no labor or expense will be spared to keep THE TRIBUNE in the very front ranks of journalism as a news-paper in all departments of current intelligence and ac tivity. The high position it has attained as an advocate of the material, moral, and intellectual progress of the people will be maintained and advanced as far as possible. It will be my constant sim and en deavor to make THE TRIBUNE not only a welcome but useful visitor to the fireside, as well as to the counting-room, shop, and office.

For the cordial greeting with which the breth ren of the Press have welcomed me back to the editorial arena, I tender them my most heartfelt acknowledgments, and, for the hundreds of congratulatory letters and telegrams received from old friends, they have my sincere thanks for their kind expressions and good wishes. Respect-J. MEDILL.

THE TARIFF AND THE CURRENCY. There are certain questions of public policy ipon which there is a wide difference of opin ion, and upon which each political party is in tself more or less divided. Nevertheless they are of immediate and direct consequence, and call for early and radical settlement. These questions are the adjustment of the tariff and the regulation of the national currency. That there may be no doubt or misunderstanding be ween the management of THE TRIBUNE and the readers of the paper on these popularly. styled "living issues," the position of the paper will be of no uncertain or questionable character.

The Republican party of Illinois, in Septem er, 1870, declared in convention, with mor than ordinary unanimity, its position on the tariff question in the following resolution:

Resolved, That, as taxation is a pecuniary burden in of its debts, and the promotion of the general wel fare, Congress ought not to tax the substance or the ndicated, and that it is wrongful above indicated, and that it is wronged and opposite to enact revenue laws for the special advantage of one branch of business at the expense of another, and is that which imposes the lightest burdens and the fewest restrictions on the property and business of This resolution embodies with sufficient so

curacy the policy that will find support in this paper. The time that has elapsed since the resolution was first adopted has but confirmed the justice of the principle therein asserted, and the experience of the country has shown the necessity for such a readjustment of th tariff as is suggested by that resolution.

On the currency question a like difference of opinion prevails not only between parties, but within each party, and upon this subject THE TRIBUNE concurs in the policy indicated in the following paragraph of the Democratic-Liberal platform adopted at Springfield in August, 1874: The restoration of gold and sflver as the basis of the urrency, the resumption of specie payments as soon s possible without disaster to the business interests of the country, by steadily opposing inflation, and by the

Political parties in the several States have in a measure avoided any expression of opinion on this subject, while in some cases, as the Democracy in Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, there have been substituted declarations in favor of repudiation. This declaration by the Illinois Opposition is perhaps as concise and definite a state ment of the policy which this paper proposes to support on that subject as any that has been written, and therefore we have adopted it. It is unnecessary at this moment to argue these question; upon both of them THE TRIBUNE will have frequently to speak hereafter.

PROHIBITION A RUINOUS POLICY. In casting about for the causes of the recen defeat of the Republican party, the man who keeps his eyes open will not be long in finding one which has contributed as much as all other agencies combined to the success of the Democracy, and that cause is the monstrous absurdity of Probibition. More than third-term prattle, more than Butlerism, more than Press-Gag and Credit-Mobilier jobs and Sanborn contracts, more than Grangerism or any other ism. Prohibition has steadily and swiftly wrought the defeat of the Republican party, and placed its opponents in power in every State where it was made a political issue. Its mischievous influ ences commenced in the October elections. For some time previous, the States of Ohio and Indiana had been the centre of the most active efforts of the Prohi bitionists, which resolved themselves into the shape of woman crusades, and were attended with the most reckless invasions of private rights Taking advantage of the temporary popular excitement and the timidity of the Republican leaders, the Prohibition leaders not only based their agitation upon moral but political grounds and gave the Republican party to understand that if Prohibition were not indorsed in its platforms, they would withdraw and form a third party. Taking advice of their fears, it was done, and the process of disintegration

seeing that there was now a chance for the suc- | to mouth, they can expect little consideration cess of their party, gave up their Prohibition ideas for the sake of that success, careless what became of temperance so long as the party once more got control of the offices and spoils, from which it had been kept so many years. In the other direction, these sumptuary clauses in the platforms rapidly thinned the Republican ranks. Thousands of Republican saloon-keepers, Republican brewers and venders, and Republic an consumers of beer and wines, of foreign descent, regarded this unwise action of the party as a direct personal blow at them, and they at once leagued themselves with the Denocracy in a contest for personal rights, which they considered as of more consequence than the triumph of the Republican party in the off-year." The demand made of them was not only unwise and absurd, but it was impertinent. It was not only that they should stop drinking liquor, but that they should stop drinking wines and beer, cider, and any other beverages more stimulating than water. It was not only that they should stop drinking on Sunday, but that they should stop drinking every day and night in the week. It was not only that their ousiness was to cease one day in the week but it must be stopped entirely by force of law. Rather than yield to this dictation, the anti-prohibition element withdrew from the Republican party, not to remain passive as it might have done had it been only a political issue in question, but to place itself in direct antagonism and fight for its rights in the ranks of the enemy and under a foreign flag. It was not a trifling secession. Its extent is in dicated in the diminution of the Republican vote. Every saloon has a radius of powerful influence, a strong and active constituency, both transient and regular, which is as constant and faithful in its service to the saloon as the saloon is to it; and this power is reinforced by national customs, habits of life, and social prejudices and conventionalities which are still stronger. The Republicans went into the contest, therefore with no outside help. They could only rely upon themselves, and the result, of course, was their defeat by overwhelming odds. Its influence did not stop there. It set a wave in motion which swent over the whole country and left no spots un touched, except those where the folly of Prohibition was not thrust upon the people. In Massachusetts the lesson of October was emphasized with disastrous results. Prohibition was made a clean, square issue, not only by incorporation in the platform of the Republican party, but by the personal assurance of Gov. Talbot, that, if elected, he would enforce it to the uttermost extent, although the rural districts had already suffered wellnigh intolerable burdens from its partial enorcement, and the whole State had been scandalized by the briberies and corruptions of the State Constabulary, who were appointed to exe-

has been swept and garnished. It is almost superfluous to moralize upon these facts. The election tables of October and November are silent but suggestive proof of the reckless and egregious blunder which the Republican leaders have permitted themselves to be dragooned into making, and, if any further proof of this sort is needed, it may be found in abundance in the political records of Chicago luring the past two or three years. The only safety for the party is to let sumptuary legislation alone. Prohibition is not and cannot be made a party principle. If it is made a law, it cannot be enforced. In Wisconsin, Iowa, Vermont, Rhode Island, Nebraska, wherever the ed its power. To persist in bolstering up this mischievous, and insane movement any longer is simply suicidal. Prohibition must be prohibited in the Republican party, if it seeks for success.

cute the odious and arbitrary measure. It is

folly to assert that the Republican majority is

lost in Massachusetts. The majority of that

party only used the Democratic party as the

broom with which to sweep out the pestilen

nuisance of coercive Prohibition, and it has

been done thoroughly. The party in that State

NEGRO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

A Georgia journalist has been studying the tax-books of that State, and has found in them some interesting facts about the amount of property owned by Georgia negroes. The assessed total is \$6,157,798. The real total must he considerably higher, since the assessment is presumably far below the selling price and since a large fraction of the amount owned doubtless scapes assessment altogether. The figures may seem small to one who knows that there are half a million blacks in Georgia, but they show nevertheless, that the process of accumu lation is well under way. It is no small thing that the penniless slaves of 1865 should now, as freemen, hold \$7,000,000 worth of taxable property. That sum represents much patient saving. In eleven counties, colored men own an aggregate of over \$100,000 worth. In three of these counties, they own over \$200,000 worth. Their possessions are very evenly distributed throughout the State among themselves. Every county reports some colored tax-payers. There are not yet any very wealthy men among them. The richest negro in the State pays taxes on only \$10,805. Only ifteen, all told, pay on more than \$5,000. As general rule, when they have any property at all, it is assessed at from \$300 to \$1,000. A curious feature about their property is, that nearly two-thirds of it is in the hands of women Eight of the fifteen persons who pay taxes on more than \$5,000 are negresses. It may be that the colored brother invests his savings in his wife's name, in order to keep them out of the clutches of his creditors, or it may be that Fanny Kemble's belief in the innate superiority of the negress over the negro is the true one, and that the freedwoman has shown more industry and frugality than the freedman. It is to be noted that this property, by whomso ever acquired, has not been gained by speculation or political knavery. What the negroes now own they have earned. They have got it by

hard work. No candid man, whatever his political sympa thies may be, can hear of this acquisition of property by the Southern blacks without gratification. Property is conservative. It will act as and black are synonyms for employers and will be reinforced by those of capital vs. labor. and the two races will be hopelessly separated. As the negro becomes a property-owner, he will to think well of a man who wears good out-at-the-elbows. The more property the

give. When they become tax-payers and therefore interested, pecuniarily, in the general welfare, the case becomes very different. It would be well to have the tax-books of the whole South searched, in order to fix, for future reference, the precise amount of property now held by the blacks. Its increase is a matter of public interest. In Georgia, the increase during the rear was 40 per cent.

UNION PARK ADDITION.

The old and often-time defeated scher urchase an addition to Union Park has been revived, and the job now asks about \$260,000 for a small tract of land for which no sane person will give more than one-fifth of that sum. In point of fact, except as a speculation depending apon the corruption of the Common Council the piece of land has little or no commerci value. Ald. Moore, who lives in the neighporhood, deserves special commendation for his refusal to sign the report in favor of the purchase. Even if the city had a treasury in condition to authorize any addition to the public parks, this purchase would be wholly indesirable. Union Park is now irregularly shaped on its east front. The only ex cuse for purchasing an addition would be o make the whole park more shapely. But the extension of the park now asked will have the effect of making it more irregular and angular than it is now. All that would be acomplished would be to extend the south end o the park to Madison street, the whole extension eing a narrow angle terminating in a sharp orner, adding nothing to the beauty of the park whatever. To accomplish this would ecessitate the vacating of Warren avenue, thus eaving all the district west of the park and between Madison and Lake streets without any ommunication eastwardly except by those

There is another reason why this park addition should not be purchased, and that is the city has no money to spare to indulge in eal estate speculations. The city has not the noney with which to pay its outstanding certifiates of indebtedness, and the floating debt s rapidly accumulating. Every penny of eccipts for the next two years will be needed to meet current expenses and indebtedness falling due. There will be nothing to spare for parks. Under these circumstances, to be talking about expending a quarter of a million for the land, and \$50,000 more for improving a small and useless patch, is preposterous, and the Council should not entertain it a moment. Confessing our inability one day to lay water-pipe for the protection of the business part of the city, and the next to vote \$300,000 for the purchase and mprovement of a petty addition to a park, is to render the City Government ridiculous in the eyes of the country. Let the job, therefore, be put away permanently.

THE STORY OF A FEW STRIKES.

ished "Chapters on Political Economy," quotes from Thornton's "Labor" and Ward's "Workmen and Wages" the figures of the cost of some amous strikes to the strikers. We reproduce them from his book and add others.

In 1829, the Manchester spinners struck. They ost \$1,250,000 in wages before the dispute was at an end. The next year their brethren at Ashton and Staleybridge followed their example in striking and in losing \$1.250,000. In 1833, the ouilders of Manchester forfeited \$360,000 by voluntary idleness. In 1836, the spinners of Preston threw away \$286,000. Eighteen years afterwards, their successors, 17,000 strong, slowly starved through thirty-six weeks and paid \$2,100,000 for the privilege. In 1853, the English iron-workers lost \$215,000 by a strike. such losses marked, too, the strikes of the London builders in 1860 and tailors in 1868, and the Northern iron-workers in 1865. The strike Republican party has ignored and refused to of the Belfast linen-weavers, which was ended a Association for the Advancement of Science cost the operatives \$1,000,000. The recent strik of the shoemakers of Chicago cost them a much larger sum than they needed as a capital for a co operative shop of their own. After they had wasted the first sum, they tried in vain to raise the second.

We might add instance to instance to prove the pormous cost of strikes to the workingman. Even when they succeed, the result rarely, if ever, pays for the money upproductively spent When they do not, the money is of course a dead loss. It is absurd that workingmen, in the face of such facts, should persist in using this two-edged weapon against their employers. In England, Messrs, Mundella's and Kettle's Boards of Arbi tration and the introduction of industrial parterships between masters and men have done such to prevent strikes. In France, the State ong since established Courts of Arbitration for the settlement of labor-quarrels. They are composed of six members, chosen by employers and employed, and a President and Vice-President, who must belong to neither class. Mr Thomas Brassey, in his "Work and Wages," says of these courts: "The result in 95 out of 100 cases brought before these tribunals is a reconciliation between the parties; and though appeals are permitted to the superior courts of law, they are rarely made. In 1870, 28,000 disputes had been heard, of which no less than 26,800 were satisfactorily settled." Cannot the Illinois Legislature take a hint from this paragraph?

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN SCHOOLS.

If the average man had made it the object of his life to know nothing about political economy, his ignorance of it could scarcely be more profound. Its very name is a puzzle. Propose to him to teach his children politics, and a vague ides of training them to proficiency in packing a ward-meeting and running a caucus flits across his mind. Propose to teach them economy, and he thinks of them as instructed to invest their pennies in a bank instead of in buns. But suggest a course in political economy and he is dumb founded. If he forms any idea about that sci ence, it is as something which theorists who have nothing better to do can waste their time in studying, if they are foolish enough to wish to do so, but which concerns "practical men" not at all. This lamentable ignorance so dense that the victim does not even a check upon wild radicalism. So long as white know he is ignorant, is caused by the lack of systematic instruction in the science. This employed, the prejudices of color and politics | lack is partly due, in turn, to the fact that there is no politico-economical manual sufficiently simple to be used in our public schools.

Our whole avatem of public instruction rest step over this last line of demarcation. The on the idea that the country is bound to so train possession of money almost always adds to a its youth that they will become good citizens. person's respectability. It is comparatively easy | On no other ground can the expenditure of a cent on public schools be justified. Now the clothes and very easy to think ill of a wretch | study of political economy is the best possible preparation for citizenship. It teaches what negroes accumulate, the more respect they will Government may rightfully demand of the citigain. As a floating population, living from hand | zen and what it may not. It teaches the folly of

legal interference with private tastes. It show the State, in its zeal to promot the interests of particular trades, often imposes needless and galling fetter upon all industry. It riddles the falls which believers in wild-cat money rely. It prove the folly of ordinary strikes. It explains the forces which really fix wages. It shows the mp tual dependence of capital and labor. It shows how all labor is so interlinked that the man who does slovenly work, with brain or body, harms not only himself but his fellows and the world It pleads for arbitration and co-operation 1 preaches thrift and honesty. It teaches that the suffrage is a trust, created by the State, and to be used, honorably, only for the State's benefit It is not only, as it is usually defined, the science of the production and distribution of wealth but the science of the production of good di zens and the proper distribution of political power. No other science, no language, no at can be compared with it in value, so far as the average citizen of a Republic is concerned. In t finds no place in our public schools, the schools on which we lavish millions of mong for the sake of creating good citizens!

This anomaly is partly due, as we have all to the lack of a good elementary text-book Some score of years since, an Eastern teacher wrote and published such a book, but he w ahead of his time. The work is now out of print. Even if republished, it would not me fill the bill. We need something new, write up to date. The books we have are for m not boys and girls. We write "girls" advisedly. Both sexes should study the science. If school girls were taught it, we should not have women clamoring for the exploded dogma of prohibing or making insane demands for the franchise us natural right. Of the books we have, Mill's and Adam Smith's are far beyond a youth's comprehension. The shorter works, like Bristed's "Intertaence Theory," are too fragmentary. Radian Sophisms" is open to the same objection, while Say, Ricardo, Cairnes, Chevalier, et al., are in the category of Mill and Adam Smith. Prof. Arthur Perry's "Political Economy" does well enough perhaps, for colleges, but is too diffuse and difficult for public schools. We need a book which a youth of 14 to 18 can understand. book of plain words, short sentences, simple chapters. Money and fame await its author. We hope to chronicle his name and praise his work ere long.

The unexpected duration of the Indian augmer has sent the shivering organist back to hi or her summer quarters, Human sympathy is only to be press the application of improved meth the population increases, competition among beggars increases with it! Hence in these pleasant days there is nittle to excite compassion in a family gathered on the curb-stone bright sunshine holding out a ragged hand while the parent turns the cras full sufferings of the crippled soldiers in un-form fully appreciated till the frost sets in. We are free from these pleasant sights so far, owing to the backwardness of winter asserting her rights. But the organ-grinder plague has broken out in New York in various forms, and has become a regular topic of newspaper calculation. One paper declares that the beglimb average \$40 a day through the cold see limb average \$40 a day through the cold season, but this is probably an exaggeration. There can be little doubt, however, that the business is a profitable one. If not it would be carried on during the warmer weather to a greater ex-tent than it is. For a small reward few would endure the misery of such weather as the organ grinders select for their musical soirses.

When a woman brings a suit against a faithless lover for breach of promise of marriage, she is generally willing to settle for a sum. settlement is usually rather a desirable thing for his follies and pet idiocies exposed before a fur in the unbending, undenis in the unbending, undeniable, uncompromising form of black and white. Therefore settlement by all means. It benefits the lady as well as the gentleman, by saving her reputation. But at-tlement in the manner of Joseph Buzzell, of Brookfield, N. H., is awkward. together, and were to have been married a fer weeks since. Buzzell proved false and married another woman, whereupon the lady sued him. The night before the case was to be heard, But zell loaded a gun to the muzzle with slogs and buck-shot, and, thrusting it through the near which his deserted fair one was sitting, de-liberately settled the suit and her earthly accounts together with about four ounces of land. If was another instance of the axiom that the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client. In place of a damaged pocket, Mr. Buzzeil will secure a verdict somewhat hostile to his neck And all for taking the law into his own hands.

AMUSERIENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATER Wybert Reeve and Misss Adeline Stanhope will commence a brief engagement at McVicker's Theatre this evening, appearing respectively at Count Fosco and Anne Cutherick, in Wilkie Colins' thrilling drama, "The Woman in White. The audience is requested to be present on time.

"Money" will be played at Hooley's Thesire with a strong cast, including all the talent of the company. This will be played the first three nights and Wednesday matines. Thursdayinght "London Assurance" is to be brought

night and wednesday manine inght in London Assurance is to be brought out in fine style.

After the two pronounced successes "Confleuri" and "Ching-Chow-Hi" the ministral will turn their attention to a season of legitima's negro ministralsy. Leon, however, whose initiations to a season of legitimate the structure of the state of M'CORMICE HALL

M'CORMICK HALL.

To-night and to-morrow McCormick Hall will probably be crowded to eujoy the unique and pleasurable entertainment gaven jointly by "Grace Greenwood" and Mrs. Sarah Fahr Ames. The success of these two ladies as residers in Washington last winter has embolismed them to visit Chicago, and their reception in the capital will probably be repeated here. The programme for this evening includes selections from Shakspeare, Sheridan, Bres Harts, Tensfron, and Jean Inglelow.

THE ACADEMY.

Miss Ella Wesner and a corps of forty yours ladies, together with the Academy Compast, play Fred Maeder's piece, "Mixed," written for the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star, who gives sketches of the youth of the star of the youth of the sketches of the youth of the sketches of the youth of youth of the youth of you

good performance may be expen

a good performance may be expected.

Mr. John W. Overall, formerly co meeted with New Orleans Picayune as dramatic critic, a about to deliver a lecture in this city upon the Church and Stage, in which he contrasts good and true in each profession with the good and true in each profession with the good and the false. The lecture is illustrated with anecdotes of many members of both, and is sait to be original and powerful. In St. Louis it was very well received among the Church people, and letters of the most commendatory character have been sent introducing Mr. Overall to some of the leading elergymen of the city who are known to be opposed to anything connected with a theater, from the curbatose from to the stage-door in the rest.

CRIME

Horrible Tragedy Cincinnat

A Man Murdered an Thrust Into a F

He Is Supposed to Have Bee Father of a Girl Seduc

duction Ca One of the Girls Supp

The Allen County,

St. Anne, Remarkable Murder Tr Convicted on His Testimony.

Minor Criminal

Morrible Tragedy in Man Murdered and H ed in a Tannery Furn Special Dispatch to The Cha Special Dispatch to The Che Cincinnati, Nov. 8.—One of horrors that will quicken the munity occurred, here last ni, but did not come to light u

morning. It happened in the in the centre of the northern corner of Livingston street a It was of a single man, 26 years of ag Schilling, who was employed is Schilling, who was emproved in siept in one of the outhous stables, acting as private was attacked by two supposed, who stabbed him w and beat him with clubs, until insensible. He struggled small stable until overpowe marks show that they must ha and under the horse that was dumb witness of the horror. I him a distance of 30 or 40 fee opened an iron door about 15 jammed him through into a under the boiler, the great hear

like an oven, beyond all chance of recogni-remains were found this more out they were in fragments shriveled charred and complet was but little of the skull le ones were taken out separate fingers, toes, etc. Two men suspicion, under strong-circum The first one arrested is Andi man, 43 years of age, who ke

man, 43 years of age, who ke cooper-shop immediately adjoi Schilling, the murdered man, ner last spring. He was accuss SEDUCED EGNER'S DA 16 years of age. While Schillir that he had intercouse with the clared that he was not the only Ou the 6th of June last, this gipital of the city, in child-birth, and his son, a boy of 15 year ling with clube, in this same him badly. Had not assistanthey would have killed him. \$5 in the Police Court, and \$200 to keep the peace, but he said repeatedly after that, that HE WOULD KILL SCE HE WOULD KILL SC

when a chance should occur.

arrested is George Rufer, also
tannery. There is evidence th
ing around the place shortly be
When arrested this afternoon h
to be badly scratched,
was done by his wife
There are also indications
an his ever and forehead. He There are also indications on his eyes and forehead. He together last night, drinking in There is an hour's difference in the time of their separation. any knowledge whatever of the remarkable feature of this thin

any knowledge whatever of this thin HIDROUS COMPLETE of the murder, is the fact that, pidity of a 16-year-old boy, Schi have been saved, or at least caught on the spot. This boy going to bed, in his room, in 10 feet of the place, when he a scuffle, and as of a man down to the alley and shou dence to Schilling, "Herma Schilling answered. "Yes." an was kiling him. This remark a young man, who is big and handle any ordinary man, state "Watch!" walked around couldn't find a policeman, faile circumstance to a private w standing near by, came back to YELLED TO THE MU to be quiet as the police were bed, passed a sleepless night, a the affair to anybody until this like a good son, he told his mo

The Indiana Abdu Fr. WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 8.—7 patch was received by John the abducted children, yester

John Martin: Write full description of your come. Safe if her.

It is supposed that the two sonal appearance is remarkable taken for purposes of prostitu-plausible reason for the boy's much aggirant creations. much excitement over the One of the most remark

annals of crime in this State this place. Munroe Lindon living on their farm in the Toin this county, for several year day of last May, where they aisting of two children, the el girl of about 12 or 13 years don had other children, livi hood, by a former marriage. On the evening of the Mrs. Lindon and the children ng in the same bed, leaving father sitting by the fire, morning Mary was awakened little brother asking for hi the arose her father ser anxious about Mrs. Lind stance, that something awf Soon all was commotion and Mr. Lindon looked where his razor, finding it gone. began searching the premises soon gave up the search, acigbors to unite in the search, acigbors to unite in the search will be search, acigbors to unite in the search factors which was missing, and had made away with place, and was made. Finally, he went to there, lying in a depression of found her lying dead, with her did not go near the body, but saying that she was dead, and though her throat had deen cut of not, as pr. Florality had been cut or not, as pr. Florality over the wounds, who humber, so that he could not had removed it. A juny was it coroner, and, after examining very hastily into the matter, a was rendered. and Mr. Lindon looked when ry hastily into the matter, a sa rendered. It was swor nughter that she had tried evious to this. Thus matter husday following, when M was don the charge of has die, A closer examination has had everaled a large pool

of him then before, but when I was punished, as I thought, unjustly—when I got a cuff on the ear, or a thump with a thimble on the head (and it is an abominable practice), I didn't swear, but I thought swear. My mother has exploded more oaths inside of me than I can count. I do think it is the wickedest thing in the world to thump a child on the head with a thimble."

A spider in the Stomach.

Prom the Brookville (Pm.) Republicans.

A short time since, a young lady, a resident of this place, experienced a creeping sensation in her nose after she had retired for the night, and all efforts to remove the annoyance watewithout the desired effect, the difficulty remaining for several days, merely changing to a tocation farther up in the nostril. At length it seemed to pass down into the throat, causing a choking sensation, and finally disappeared. Immediately after its disappearance the victim experienced acute pains in the stomach, and called medical assistance in vain, the only thing that gave relief being copious doses of brandy, which failed to produce any of the usual effects. Enably, severe vomiting ensused, and after one whole night's suffering, and the patient giving up hopes of life, the cause of the trouble was removed, and an examination found it to be a small particle of blood and matter, in the centre of which was a common-sized black spider. Evidently the brandy saved the young lady's life.

BLACK GOODS.

BLACK GOODS

DEPARTMENT.

State and Washington-sts.

Call attention to their

new make of YORK

MINSTER BLACK

BRILLIANTINE, of

which they now have a

A Spider In the Stomach.

of particular trades, ofneedless and galling fetters ry. It riddles the fallacies on ordinary strikes. It explains the se of capital and labor. It show of creating good citizens!

is partly due, as we have said otic schools. We need a book ney and fame await its author.

ected duration of the Indian the shivering organist back to his or quarters, wherever they may be, pathy is only to be pressed out by e there is little to excite compassion gathered on the curb-stone in the nine holding out a ragged hand, irent turns the crank. Nor are the of the crippled soldiers in unippreciated till the frost sets in. We these pleasant sights so far, owing awardness of winter asserting But the organ-grinder plague out in New York in various forms, one a regular topic of newspaper. warmer weather to a greater ex of such weather as the organ t for their musical soirees.

, for no same person wants to have saving her reputation. But set e manner of Joseph Buzzell, of H., is awkward. He and Miss the same values had been canades it were to have been married a few Buzzeil proved false and married an, whereupon the lady sued him fore the case was to be heard, Buzgun to the muzzie with slugs and ad, thrusting it through the windowns deserted fair one was sitting, dettled the unit and her earthly accounts the about four ounces of lead. It about four ounces of lead. It wn lawyer less a fool for a client damaged pocket, Mr. Buzzell will dict somewhat hostile to his neck. king the law into his own hands. AMUSEALENTS.

eve and Miss: Adeline Stanhope wiff brief engragement at McVicker's evening, appearing respectively as and Anne Cutherick, in Wilkie Col-M'VICKER'S THEATRE. and Anne Cutherick, in Wilkie Coltdrama, "The Woman in White."
is requested to be present on time.
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Will be played at Hooley's Thestre
g cast, including all the talent of
This wift be played the first three
Wednesday matinee. Thursday
don Assurance" is to be brought
yle.

yle.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

two pronounced successes "Chon"Ching-Chow-Hi" the minstrals
is attention to a season of legitimate
relsy. Leon, however, whose inimithe person ations have caused so much
and elicited such spontaneous enlifetains, a chance to sing in bur"Lischen and Fritchen" will be
on and Kelley, and imitations of
ill be given by the former in adand Schoolcraft have a laughable
and Schoolcraft have a laughable
and Schoolcraft have a laughable
and the quintette give the "BrigFrank Bowles, the cornet soloist,
amusing sketch "The Court of
onclude a very entertaining par-

M'CORMICK HALL. M'OORMICK HALL.
and to-mornow McCormick Hall
be crowded to enjoy the unique
ble entertainment gaven jointly by
senwood" and Mrs. Sarah Fisher
success of those two ladies as readington last winter has emboldened
t chicago, and their reception in the
probably be repeated here. The
for this evening includes selections
peare, Sheridan, Bret Harte, Tennyin Inglelow.
THE ACADEMY.
Wesner and a corps of forty young.

THE ACADEMY.

Wesner and a corps of forty young ther with the Academy Company, lader's piece, "Mixed," written for ogives sketches of the youth of the any forms.

MYERE' OPERA-HOUSE.

gia Minstrels having concluded their Myers' Opera-House, a new set of sople will occupy the stage. All the a first-class variety are engaged, and ormance may be expected.

CHURCH AND STAGE.

W. Overall, formerly connected with leans Picayune as drantatic critic, is liver a lecture in this city upon the lest of the most profession with the evil ise. The lecture is illustrated with many members of both, and is said inal and powerful. In St. Lonis well received among the Church letters of the most commendatory lave been sent introducing Mr. ome of the leading elegymen of this inown to be opposed to anything with a theatre, from the curbatons in the lecture will be given harasted.

forrible Tragedy Enacted in Cincinnati.

CRIME.

Man Murdered and His Body Thrust Into a Furnace.

le is Supposed to Have Been Killed by the Father of a Girl Seduced by Him. The Allen County, Ind., Ab-

duction Case. One of the Girls Supposed to Be in

St. Anne, III.

Remarkable Murder Trial-A Father Convicted on His Daughter's Testimony.

Minor Criminal News.

Borrible Tragedy in Cincinnati—A.

Ban Burdered and His Body Burned in a Tannery Furnace.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINATI, Nov. 8.—One of those sensational

horors that will quicken the blood of any com-nunity occurred here last night at 10 o'clock, at did not come to light until 7 o'clock this morning. It happened in the yard of a tannery orner of Livingston street and Gamble alley.

of a single man, 26 years of age, named Herman Schilling, who was employed in the tannery, and sient in one of the outhouses, next to the stables, acting as private watchman. He was attacked by two men stanced by two men, it is supposed who stabbed him with a dung-fork, and best him with clubs, until he was dead or insensible. He struggled with them in the small stable until overpowered. The blood marks show that they must have fought around and under the horse that was standing there, a dumb witness of the horror. Then they dragged him a distance of 30 or 40 feet to the furuace, epened an iron door about 15 inches square, and jammed him through into a hot-air chamber under the boiler, the great heat of which, acting

jammed him through into a hot-air chamber under the boiler, the great heat of which, acting like an over, consumed him he poiled that the property of the same of recognition. When the remains were found this morning and dragged cut they were in fragments. The trunk was abrivaled charred and completely baked. There was but little of the skull left, and the thigh-bones were taken out separately, with but little of the skull left, and the thigh-bones were taken out separately. With but little of the skull left, and the thigh-bones were taken out separately. With but little of the skull left, and the thigh-bones were taken out separately. With but little of the skull left, and the thigh-bones were taken out separately with but little of the skull left, and the thigh-bone were taken out separately. With but little of the step separately with but little of the step separately. The many left of supplies the series of age, who keeps a saloon and cooper-shop immediately adjoining this place. Schilling, the murdered man, boarded with Egmen last spring. He was accused of having senutes of the study of the schilling had not denied that he had intercouse with this girl, he had declared that he was not the only man, nor the first. On the 6th of June last, this girl died in the hospital of the city, in child-birth. On that day Egner and his son, a boy of 15 years, attacked Schilling with clubs, in this same yard, and bruised him badly. Had not assistance come to him they would have killed him. Egner was fined \$5 in the Police Court, and held in bonds of \$200 to keep the peace, but he swore then, and and repeatedly after that, that

HE WOULD KILL SCHILLING

when a chance should occur. The second man arested is George Rufer, also employed in the hunery. There is evidence that he was found to be badly scratched, which he says was done by his wife last night. There is an hour's difference in their story as to the time of their separation. They both deny my knowledge whatever of the affair. The most remarkable feature of this thin

going to bed, in his room, in a building within a feet of the place, when he heard the noise of a scuffle, and as of a man choking. He ran down to the alley and shouted through the face to Schilling, "Herman, is that you?" Schilling answered, "Yes," and that somebody was killing him. This remarkable specimen of a young man, who is big and stout enough to handle any ordinary man, states that he shouted "Watch!" walked around the square, but couldn't find a policeman, failed to mention the circumstance to a private watchman who was standing near by, came back to the place,

TELLED TO THE MURDERERS

TELLED TO THE MURDERERS
to be quiet as the police were on hand, went to
bed, passed a sleepless night, and never spoke of
the affair to anybody until this morning, when,
like a good son, he told his mother.

The Indiana Abduction Case. Pr. WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 8.—The following dispatch was received by John Martin, father of the abducted children, yesterday :

Jahn Martin :
Write full description of your daughter. Do not some. Safe if her.
B. R. NODYKE. It is supposed that the two girls, whose per-tonal appearance is remarkably handsome, were taken for purposes of prostitution. There is no plausible reason for the boy's abduction. There excitement over the matter.

Remarkable Murder Trial. Decayge (Mich.) Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune. One of the most remarkable cases in the mais of crime in this State has just closed in this place. Munroe Lindon and wife had been ring on their farm in the Township of Sheridan, day of last May, where they raised a family conusing of two children, the eldest, Mary Lindon, agid of about 12 or 13 years of age. Mrs. Lin-

in had other children, living in the neighborbood, by a former marriage. On the evening of the date above named, In Lindon and the children retired, all sleepng in the same bed, leaving the husband and hither sitting by the fire, smoking. In the Borning Mary was awakened by hearing her sittle brother asking for his mother. When to arose her father seemed to be very amous about Mrs. Lindon, saying, in sub-sance, that something awful had happened. See all was commotion about the house, and it. and Mr. Lindon looked where he usually kept and Mr. Lindon looked where he usually kept in race, finding it gone. He immediately been searching the premises for his wife, but too a searching the premises for his wife, but too a search the search, going to call his stightors to unite in the search, saying that a wife was missing, and he feared that she all made away with herself. The neighbors lacked to his place, and a diligent search a made. Finally, he went to a pile of logs, and arm, lung in a depression of the ground, he can be search as the search arms and the search arms that she was dead, and that she looked as bound her throat had been cut.

A sheequent examination showed that, from

t, so that he could not see them until he had received a blow from some blunt instrument. Last week, however, he was taken iil, and became partity paralyzed, and very delirious. He died on Tuesday, and a post-mortem examination to this. Thus matters rested until the hand to choke herself blow from where the body was found, and a few of his town where the body was found, and a few of the body was found and a few of the bo

blood on either hand, except where the left hand lay on the body, and the blood had run down the clothing under it, nor was the clothing disarranged, but lay nicely disposed about the body. At the pool of blood there were some twigs broken off from the surrounding bushes, and the testimony of witnesses on the trial was that they looked as though a man had used them to wipe his hand, and had then dropped them as the wads were found on the ground. But now comes the most remarkable fact in connection with the trial. Mary Lindon comes on the stand and denies in toto the truth of her own testimony before the Coroner's jury, saying that size gave it under fear of her father, and that the had told her to swear as she did. On her examination before the court, she testified to continued maltreatment of her mother by her father, and that at one time he had told her mother, in her presence, that either her life or the testion of the continued have to be awful short or the testion of the continued have to be awful above to the testion of the continued have to be awful above to the testion of the continued have to be awful above to the testion of the continued have to be awful above to the testion of the continued have to be awful above to the testion of the continued have to be awful above to the testion of the continued have to be awful above to the testion of the continued have to be awful above to the testion of the continued to the continued to the continued the continued to the continu

mother, in her presence, that either her life or his would have to be awful short, or that he his would have to be awful short, or that he would take a fearful vengeance. At another trace her mother, having seen him piling up brush outside, threw herself at his feet when he came into the house, beseeching him not to burn her, but if he meant to kill her, to cut her throat. The defense attempted to show that Mrs. Lindon was insane, and that, in a fit of insanity, she had taken her own life. A desperate effort was made to break down the girl's testimony, she being cross-examined for six hours, but it was all in vain. She is one of the most intelligent girls for her age that your correspondent ever saw. Not once, in all the examination, did she hesitate, prevaricate, or cross herself.

brailf.

The trial commenced one week ago last Wednesday, before as intelligent a jury as this county can well find, and continued until a little afternoon on last Saturday. Judge Giddings completed his charge at 3 o'clock, the jury retired to their room, and returned at 8 o'clock with a verdict of guilty of marder in the first

Crime in East Saginaw, Mich. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 8.-An incendiary fire

his morning destroyed the Huron House and two dwelling houses owned by William Clark and John Richards. Clark's house was worth \$600 and insured for \$200. Richards' building was insured for \$800, which will cover the loss. The hotel building was owned by Robert l'agan, and was insured for \$700. Some little excitement was created last night, about 11 o'clock, by a report that Mrs. C. M. ateut 11 o'clock, by a report that Mrs. C. M. Burges who keeps a boarding-house on Washington street, had shot one of her boarders. A traveling doctor, nagned Withey, was shot in the head, but the injury, on examination, proved not to be fatal, or in fact serious. There are a great many stories afloat regarding the matter, and both parties are in custody. The woman says Withey assaulted and attempted to outrage her regress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WAYLAND, Mich., Nov. 8.—Ine freight and ticket office of the G. R. & I. R. R. was robbed ast night of about \$150, taken from a drawer. Entrance was made through a window. This is the second time the same office has been robbed. No clew.

Abscending Merchants.

London, Out., Nov. 8.—The city is excited by

report that three merchants who have been engaged in the clothing trade here have abscond d, leaving liabilities to the amount of \$70,000 All are said to have left together last week, and have not since been heard from. Their names are suppressed for the present.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8 .- Edward McQuire shot and instantly killed his wife this afternoon. He was arrested and is now in custody. Jealousy is said to have prompted him to commit the deed

#### AID FOR KANSAS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sir: I have this day read, in your paper, the etter of F. W. Giles, Esq., of Topeka, one of er oldest and most prominent citizens, and a entleman of the correctness of whose judgment, after an association of several years with im on the Board of Regents of the University of Kansas, I entertain a very high opinion, I neartily concur with him in the assertion that Kausas "should not be published as a community of paupers, and dependent on the world's nity of paupers, and dependent on the world's charity." Benevolent persons. West and East, should not be imposed upon by irresponsible beggars. I have no doubt this State can, and will, take care of those of her people who need her care. If she cannot, she will not hesitate to ask, and will furnish those who seek your aid with suitable and satisfactory credentials. Respectfully,

WM. C. TENNEY.

## IS IT A MURDER ?

It was learned by a TRIBUNE reporter last night that a man who accompanied Gus Lee, the Barnum circus clown, when the latter was stabbed by a negro Friday night in a low dive at 156 razor so desperately wielded by the African, and had since died in a house on the North Side. At the time of the affray all the parties fled from the premises, and the police were unable to obtain any information as to the negro who did the cutting. Lee drove off in a carriage with his companion immediately after the occurrence. The whereabouts of the reported deceased party could not be ascertained, and it is thought that the negro has left the city. The police are engaged in a search for all the parties connected with the affair. The name of the supposed murdered man has not been learned. Lee's wounds are not

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Henry Corning, who represents East Berkshire in the Vermont Legislature, never rode on a train of cars till he went to the present session of that body. He is about 60 years old. In Paris a gentleman bet that he would smoke twelve eigars in one evening. He was taken sick on his eighth eigar, but persisted and won his bet. Prof. Chevaher was called to attend him the same night, but not in time to save

-A car is now in use on one of the French has been applied. The car is hung on elastic springs, and the motion whilst traveling is said to be almost imperceptible.

—A young lady in a Pennsylvania town experience of the car is hung on elastic springs, and the motion whilst traveling is said to be almost imperceptible.

—A young lady in a Pennsylvania town experience of the care of

rienced a strange sensation in the upper part of her nose a few days ago. She was troubled with it in one way and another for some time, and was even made very sick; but finally discovered that it was caused by a black spider which had crawled into one of her nostrils during the night.

—It has been estimated that if the population of London goes on increasing at its present rate it will exceed 5,000,000 by the end of the century, and that should it continue at the present rate during the next century, by the year 2000 it will have reached the enormous aggregate of 25,-000,000 of inhabitants; but you can't always tell.

—There was at one time in the City of London a literary society which met periodically to read

There was at one time in the City of London a literary society which met periodically to read selections of prose or poetry, each member being compelled, under the penalty of a fine, to discover and amend the errors of the reader who preceded him. On a certain occasion one of the verses of the "Maid of Athens" had been rendered so well that, when it came to the next member's turn to read, he, perplexed and desperate, exclaimed, "It appears to me, gentlemen, that the last reader pronounced the word 'die' as if the 'i' was not dotted."

—Apropos of the Prince of Wales' recent visit to Chantilly, a Paris raper mentions the terchlight hunt given under the Regency by the Prince de Conde to the Emperor Paul I. At every ten paces a peasant was stationed with a torch. On returning to the chatean a splendid repast was served in what appeared to be a gailery, the beauty of which excited the Czar's admiration. "Where do you think you are?" asked the Prince. "In the finest apartment of the most hospitable of Princes," replied his guest. Therenpon the curtain fell, and disclosed 300 horses eating their oats out of marble mangers. The wonderful gallery was the Prince's stable.

—The Wheeling Intelligencer says that "Henry Groscor, aged 18 years, was shot in the head with a pistol, by a drunken companion, on last New Year's eve. As only a slight contusion was noticed on his forehead, it was merely thought he had received a blow from some blunt instrument. Last week, however, he was taken ill, and became partly paralyzed, and very delirious. He died on Tuesday, and a post-mortem examination revealed the presence of a bullet in his brain, which was the undoubted cause of his death."

—The funeral procession of Samuel Swan (colored) on Sunday of last week, was one of the

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

of Education.

Statistics Showing the Increase of Educational Institutions Throughout the Country.

The United States Commissioner of Educa to have states commissioner of Educa-tion has published his annual report for 1873. Notwithstanding the disasters which have fallen upon the industries of the country, he states that on the whole the past year was one of sub-stantial progress in educational matters. In Alabama the Board of Education has la

bored under great embarrassment, from the dif-ficulty of securing from an impoverished peo-ple the needful funds for the support of free chools.

Arkansas has labored under similar embarrass

Arkansas has labored under similar embarrassment with respect to funds. The State certificates, with which taxes and teachers have been too generally paid, having fallen to less than half their face value, school sessions have had to be cut down to three months, and teachers, unable to secure even half their salaries, have very often abandoned the profession or left the State. Fifteen towns have, however, organized town school-systems, under a special act, and in these the schools "are believed to be doing rasonably well."

Louisiana has struggled through the year un-

sonably well."

Louisiana has struggled through the year under kindred financial troubles with the two neighboring States just named, and as, by an unfortunate change in the School law of Texas, the public school-system in that State has been almost broken up, the outlook for education in the Southwest is not appearaging expent in Mis-

the public school-system in that State has been almost broken up, the outlook for education in the Southwest is not encouraging, except in Mississippi, where opposition to the free school system seems to have greatly diminished.

The new State Superintendent of Instruction in Florida reports an increase of fifty-six schools in 1873, making, with 113 added in 1872, an addition of 169 to the 331 previously existent.

Georgia, after a cessation of public-school teaching for a year (except in certain towns), has again set her schools in operation, and an earnest Superintendent is doing obviously his best to make the new effort a success. In the larger towns, school systems including all grades have been established, with normal classes every saturday for the whole body of teachers in each town, —109 academies and high-schools.

South Carolina shows an increase of 98 free schools and 147 new school-houses over 1372, with an additional expenditure of \$113,981,37 for public schools.

North Carolina has increased by about 74 per cent her receipts for free schools, and by about 190 per cent the attendance of them.

Kentucky has friends of education who have

150 per cent the attendance of them.

Kentucky has friends of education who have pressed forward, amending her School law, advancing the qualifications of her teachers, improving her school-houses, and taking steps toward a general education of her colored population.

lation.

In Virginia, though there has been a slight failing off in receipts and expenditures for school purposes, as well as in enrollment and average attendance, there are 501 new schools, while a great number of school-houses built during the year, and a large increase in the value of school-property, combine with the declarations of both political parties in the last

average attendance, there are 501 new schools, while a great number of school-houses built duning the year, and a large increase in the value of school-property, combine with the declarations of both political parties in the last canvass to show that the purpose of the people is to build up the public school system solidly and permanently.

The returns from Tennessee are imperfect, but enough appears to indicate that the organization of the State system has gone steadily forward under the direction of the Superintendent.

MIDDLE AND NORTHERN STATES.

Maryland has lengthened her school year sixteen days; expended for teachers' salaries \$14,000 more than in 1872; for school-houses \$97,083 more; at the same time adding 12,198 to her school enrollment and making fair beginnings in an effort to give her colored children equal advantages for education with the whites. Delaware still remains without any State supervision of schools, but in her two lower counties some improvement is observable. In Wilmington, her chief town, a well-organized School board reports one new school-house, 300 additional sittings for pupils, an increase of six teachers, and considerable improvement in methods of instruction and provision for the education of colored children.

Pennsylvania shows an increase of twenty-two school districts, of 306 schools, of 309 graded schools, of 721 teachers, and of six days in the average duration of her school-term, with an ag a gregate of school property estimated at \$21,750, 209, and a total expenditure for school purposes of \$8,812,969.25. A large new normal school, with capacity for boarding 300 pupils and instructing 800, has been added to the six previously existent, and three more are in progress.

New Jerrey reports eighty-three new school-houses, with great improvement in the condition of the older ones; an increase of three days in the average school-term; a liberal advance in teachers' salaries: \$74,244.74 beyond 1872 for building and repairing schooles, \$233,998.13 beyond for the estimated val

New York reports a receipt of \$11,556,037.80 for public school purposes, and an expenditure of \$10,416,588 for the same, with a total expenditure of \$116,652,930.57 in twelve years past. Of the grand annual expenditure, nearly \$7,000,000 have gone for the salaries of teachers; nearly \$2,000,000 for building and improving school-houses; \$174,339.23 for supporting eight normal schools, and \$7,690.94 for supply of school instruction to the few Iudians in the State. Normal-school training in New York City has the great additional facility of a new normal college building, costing \$350,000, and accommodating 1,500 pupils. Secondary instruction has been encouraged by an allowance by the State of \$125,000 to 218 academies, in which 6,123 pupils out of 31,421 pursue classical or higher English studies; superior is given by twenty-five universities and colleges, which number 3,529 students in college classes proper and 1,507 in preparatory. Professional is provided for in fourteen theological fourteen medical, six scientific, and four law schools, with 3,507 students. New York reports a receipt of \$11,556,037.80

law schools, with 3,507 students. NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Connecticut publishes a decade-table showing that, though the number of children enumerated has increased only 21,257 in ten years, the increase of interest in public schools has been when the results are used for them. NEW ENGLAND STATES.

cr. ase of interest in public schools has been such as to raise the amount secured for them from all sources to \$1,442,669.01 in 1873 against \$390,454.20 in 1864.

Rhode Island shows that in 1863 her towns raised nearly \$100,000 for the support of schools, and that in 1873 the same towns raised over \$300,000 for the same purpose. The increase of schools in the same time was 207 of teachers,

The returns from Massachusetts for the taxation for public schools alone. The estimated value of school-houses in the State was over \$20,000,000 at the close of 1873 against \$13,770, 069 at the beginning of 1870; 176 high schools and fifty-eight incorporated academies are re-

Maine shows a smaller number enrolled in schools, but a decidedly better average attend New Hampshire presents 222 new or newly repaired school-houses, 44 new schools, 67 additional graded schools, but a diminished aver-

ditional graded schools, but a diffillment average attendance.

Vermont, reporting biennially, makes no statement as to public schools for 1873.

As a rule throughout the New England States, the condition of secondary, scientific, and collegiate instruction appears to be not only fully up to the standard of preceding years, but even in some reapeats beyond it.

up to the standard of preceding years, but even in some respects beyond it.

ORTAT LAKE AND NORTHERN MISSISSIPFI STATES.

Ohio having changed the legal school age from 5-21 to 6-21 exhibits, probably from this cause, an apparent falling off in school population of 81,556. She raised in 1873, for school purposes, 87,705.603, against \$7,420,338 in 1872.

Michigan raised for school purposes in 1873, \$3,939,528, against \$3,563,479 in 1872. The condition of the public schools is reported to have much improved under county supervision.

Indiana, without giving full statistics for 1873, claims a net increase of school revenue amountclaims a net increase of school revenue amounting to \$165,581 over 1872, with 465 new school-houses, built at a cost of \$872,900. The pering to \$165,581 over 1872, with 465 new school-houses, bult at a cost of \$872,900. The per-manent school fund has been augmented, and more than the usual amount raised by taxation. Illinois shows a school population larger by 27,135 than in 1872, a smaller curollment in schools, but an average attendance about the same. Her school revenue, \$\$9,259,441, has been \$1,759,319 beyond that of the preceding year.

Annual Report of the Commissioner

new school-houses and supply of libraries and apparatus.

The system in these States is essentially the same as throughout the Northwest. In Missouri, the oldest and greatest of these States, the enrollment in public schools is 389,956 out of 678,493 children of schools is 389,956 out of 678,493 children of schools jage, and the amount raised for the support of schools is \$1,790,314.

Kausas has 121,690 in her schools, out of a school population reaching only 184,957, and has devoted to the education of this number \$1,863,-098, with \$515,071 for school buildings and repairs, the increase of school-houses for 1873 being 596, and that of enrollment 15,027.

Nebrasks, with a school population of 63,108, has on her school rolls 37,872, and has raised for school purposes \$798,660.

STATES ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Nevada returns 5,675 children of school age, and in her seventy-six schools 3,478.

Educational activity in Oregon has been very greatly stimulated during this the first year of the service of the State Superintendent. The establishment of graded-school systems in the towns has not advanced as rapidly as could be desired.

California justifies the general sense of har importance by reporting a school population of 141,610, and a school enrollment of 107,508, her school revenue reaching \$2,551,799, or about \$23,70 for each enrolled child. Clear evidence of popular favor toward her public schools comes in the fact that within eight years 15, 294

For the first time, reports, more of less com-plete, have been received from all the Territories. The exhibition is encouraging, evineing desire for educational advantages and efforts to secure them, even where present circumstan

them, even where present circumstances are unfavorable.

Excluding Alaska, the Territories give an aggregate of 69,638 children in the schools, and of \$338,526 for the instruction of them.

The District of Columbia stands first among the Territories as respects the number enrolled as scholars, 16,770; Utah comes next, reporting 15,839; while in the amount raised for educational purposes, Colorado heads the list, her school revenue, for a school enrollment of 7,456, being \$257,557, against \$220,514 in the District of Columbia.

school revenue, for a senon eincimient of 7,45s, being \$257,557, against \$220,514 in the District of Columbia.

The most striking progress is presented in New Mexico. This Tetritory is able to report 5,304 scholars in the schools.

RECOGNITION OF PUBLIC RIGH-SCHOOLS.

In many of the States these schools form the recognized and legal link between the grammar schools and universities. In many more they are rapidly assuming that work of preparation for university and college training which has been wont to be performed by pay academics.

EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Commissioner estimates the population between the ages of 6 and 16 in the 37 States and 11 Territories, at about 10,228,000. Massachusetts heads the list with an expenditure per capita of \$21.74; Nevada, \$17:35; California, \$14.92; Nebrasha, \$11.92; Connectiont, \$11.60; Rhode Island, \$11.60; Illinoia, \$10.18. North Carolma shows the smallest expenditure, the amount per capita of school counteration being 55 cents; Alabama, \$1.21; Florida, \$1.49; South Carolina, \$1.60. Colorado heads the list of Territories, with an expenditure of \$17.50 per capita of enumeration, Montana coming next with an expenditure per capita was \$9.42; in New Mexico, \$1.77. was \$9.42; in New Mexico, \$1.77.

tics of the public schools in fifty principle cities in the country, embracing a population of over 6,000,000, and a school population of 1,739,114. Few comparative estimates can be made, owing to the diversity of ages embraced in the enumeration of the school population.

SCHOOL EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the fifty cities (with the exception of Indianapolis) for public schools in 1873 was \$17,335,519, the current expenditure being \$13,996,284, or an average expenditure of \$13.91 per capits of the enrollment in public schools.

PAROCHIAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLA. PAROCHIAL AND FRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Twenty-five of the cities, of which St. Louis is the chief, report 102,688 pupils in parochial and private schools, the number of such pupils in St. Louis being 17,346, or about 14 per cent of the number of children of school age. There is no law or regulation in any State or city requiring from proprietors of private schools periodical reports of the number and grade of their pupils. At present it is impossible to determine what proportion of the youth of school age in the large cities are under school tuition.

MORMAL SCHOOLS.

Hopeful progress is manifest in the growth of special schools for the training of teachers for our public schools. Statistics are given of 113 normal schools and normal departments, having 877 instructors and 16,620 students. Eleven of these were established or organized in 1878, the most notable being the Massachusetts State Normal

Art School.

TEACHERS REQUIRED—FERIOD OF SERVICE.

Allowing forty pupils to each teacher, the number required to teach the youths between 6 and 16 years of age is estimated at 260,000. It is estimated that the public-school teachers in Massachusetts teach on an average three years. Perhaps this period of service would be a high average for period of service would be a high average for the whole country. Hence, confining the esti-mate to the school population between 6 and 16 years of age, the number of new teachers which should be prepared each year to take up the work would be 86,666.

Statistics are given of 112 of this class of schools, having 514 metructors and 22,397 pupils.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION. The report presents a summary of the statistics of 1,099 schools for secondary instruction, commonly denominated academies, seminaries, institutes, etc., including college preparatory schools. The number of instructors in these schools was 5,748; number of students, 131,057; total number of volumes in libraries, 7850 188

COLLEGIATE PREPARATORY STUDENTS IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

A summary is given of the number of pupils reported in the schools in each State, in classes preparatory to the universities and colleges and the scientific schools, during the year 1873. The total number reported in courses preparatory to the classical colleges was 38,875. The total the classical colleges was 38,875. The total number reported in courses preparatory to the schools or to the scientific departments of colleges was 6,477. Of this number 1,239 were in the city high-schools (public), 3,818 were in academies and other preparatory schools, and 1,426 were in preparatory departments of scientific schools or of colleges.

SUPPENIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

The number of institutions reporting in 1873.

superior of coneges.

Superior Instruction of women.

The number of institutions reporting in 1873, not including the five colleges for women in the State of New York, was 205, with 2,120 instructors and 24,613 students; 107 of the number are designated as colleges; 6,321 of the students were in the preparatory departments, 17,267 were reported to be in regular or advanced courses of study, and 1,025 in special and postgraduate courses. The number of volumes reported in the library was 213,675.

UNIVERSITES AND COLLEGES.

The report embraces statistics of 323 institutions claiming the rank of colleges or universities, not including colleges of science and agri-

tions claiming the rank of colleges or universities, not including colleges of science and agriculture, 287 of the number reporting collegiate students, and 282 giving dates of charters. The number of Professors and instructors reported was 3,108; number of unclassified students, 1,633; number of students in preparatory classes, 25,165; number of students of regular college classes, 25,010; number of women in preparatory classes of colleges, 5,101; in regular college classes, 2,349. Of the 232 colleges, 289 report libraries, the aggregate number of volumes being 1,930,124; 159 report increase in libraries during the year of 85,092 volumes. The aggregate amount of corporate property reported by 170 colleges was \$44,813,876; the aggregate and wements reported by 157 colleges was \$20,-

doors to students " without distinction of sex or

The number of schools of science (including special scientific departments of universities embraced in the Commissioner's tables is 63, reporting 650 Professors and instructors, 6,396 students in regular courses, 533 in special courses, 98 in poet-graduate courses, 1,426 in preparatory courses; 193,000 volumes in libraries, about 14,000 volumes having been added to them during the year.

ries, about 14,000 volumes having been added to them during the year.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

The number of schools of theology in the country in 1873, was 110, having 573 Professors, and 3,838 students; volumes in libraries, 562, 484; increase in libraries during the year, 36,303 volumes. The aggregate corporate property of the schools, so far as reported, was \$7,768,498; endowments, \$6,455,097. Of the 110 theological schools, and theological schools, and theological schools and theological schools and theological schools.

dist, 8 Congregational, 2 unsectarian, and I each Unitarian, Moravian, New Jerusalem, and Union Evangelical.

\*\*REMONIS OF LAW\*\*

The report of the Commissioner gives statistics of 37 of these schools, having 158 Professors and instructors, and 2,174 students. The number of wolumes reported in special libraries was 52,990. Number of graduates from the schools for the year was 706.

\*\*SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE\*\*

The number of schools of medicine and surgery (including dental surgery) summarized in the report is 81, with 1,100 instructors and 7,748 students. They are classed as follows: Fifty-nine "Regular," with 786 instructors and 6,491 students; 8 "Homeopathic," with 126 instructors and 499 students; 11 "Dental," with 146 students; 8 "Homeopathic," with 126 instructors and 499 students; 11 "Dental," with 146 students; 11 "

DHAWING IN THE FUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In advocating drawing in the public schools, the Commissioner save:

"Whoever succeeds in having all the public school children of the country properly trained in elementary drawing will have done more to advance the manufactures of the country, and more to make possible the art culture of the people, than could be accomplished by the establishment of a hundred art museums without this training. Just as libraries are worthless to those who cannot read, so are art galleries to those who cannot comprehend them. Just as all literature is open to him who has learned to draw, whose eye has been trained to see, and his fingers made facile to execute. We have begun at the wrong end. We asked for art galleries, when we needed drawing-schools; but the evil is not irremediable. Let drawing be generally ranght, and our art galleries and museums, poor as they are, will at once grow more and more valuable, for they will then begin to be of use."

There are in the United States forty institu-tions for the instruction of deaf mutes. The number of instructors emplo ed in them is 289. The number of inmates under instruction in 1873 was 4,584.

Instruction for the RLIND.

The number of asylums for the blind is twenty-eight, having 545 teachers. The number of inmates under instruction during the year was 1,916. OBPHANS AND HOMELESS YOUTHS.

There are probably more than 400 institutions of this character in this country, sheltering not less than 45,000 poor and unfortunate children. Information concerning 178 of these asylume is given in the report. They were under the supervision and care of 1,484 persons, and contained over 22,000 inmates, most of whom were probably under instruction.

The number of instruction.

REFORM SCHOOLS.

The number of institutions distinctively known as Reform Schools, which furnished information to the Bureau, was thirty-four. The number of commitments during the year was 6,858. The number who received instruction in reading in the year was 1,675; number taught to write, 1,908. Number of volumes reported in the libraries of these schools was 27,747.

THE CENSUS OF 1870 AND THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1837.

The number of instructors in all classes of educational institutions in 1870, according to the census, was 221,042; number of pupils, 7,209,938. According to the Commissioner's report, there were, in 1873, in all classes of institutions about which information was obtained, 246,332 teachers and 8,723,945 pupils.

OTHER TOPICS OF THE REFORT.

The remaining pages of the report are given

teachers and 8,723,945 pupils.

OTHER TOPICS OF THE REPORT.

The remaining pages of the report are given to the subject of school superintendence; cost of education and police in several cities; ventilation of school-houses; women as school-officers; the education of women at home and in foreign countries; the educational features of the Vienna Exposition; some results of the Commissioner's visit to the Exposition; a statistical review of primary, secondary, superior, and special education in foreign countries, etc. In closing his report the Commissioner says:

"In view of the appalling number of children growing up in ignorance on account of the impoverished condition of portions of the country in which slavery has been lately abolished, and in view of the special difficulties in the way of establishing and maintaining therein schools for universal education, and in consideration of the imperative need of immediate action in this regard, I recommend that the whole or a portion of the net proceeds arising from the sale of public lands shall be set aside as a special fund, and its interest be divided annually, pro rata, between the people of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, under such provisions, in regard to amount, allotment, expenditure, and supervision as Congress in its wisdom may deem fit and proper."

Shipwreck and Loss of Life. A dispatch from Glasgow to the London Standard, dated Oct. 21, says: "The steam-ship Chusan, 653 tons. Capt. Johnson, which A displacin from Giasgow to the London Interest the content of the number reporting collegates and 282 giving dates of charters. The number of Professors and Instructors reported tutulents, and 282 giving dates of charters. The number of students in preparatory classes, 25,165; number of students of preparatory

self and swam ashore, and was saved. The most melancholy scene of all was the spectacle presented by a poor fellow who got jammed at the stern of the vessel. Four carpenters in a small boat, notwithstanding the violence of the storm, went out and threw a line to him, but he was so fixed that they could not pull him off. The sea rose and fell over him, holding him for half a minute, then exposing him to the gaze of the crowds on the shore. At last he was seen to fall on his side and was lost sight of altogether. The total number of lives lost in connection with the melancholy disaster—one of the heaviest that has occurred on the Firth of Clyde for a long time—is seventeen. The scene presented at Arordssan Harbor was of the most painful nature, owing to the close proximity of the vessel to the land. The Chusan was an iron ship, and is owned by the Chinese Navigation Company, of which Messrs. Bowring Brothers & Co., London, are the agents. She was built on the Clyde by Messrs. Elder & Co., and was valued at £80,000.

## The Scandal Suits.

The Scandal Suits.

Prom the New York Tribune, Nov. 7.

The denial of Judge Neilson of the petition of Mr. Beecher's counsel for a bill of particulars was received with much satisfaction by Mr. Tilton and his friends, who state that they consider the attempt to procure a bill of particulars merely an effort to delay the trial of the case, made without any expectation that such an application would be granted. They further say that they believe the policy of Mr. Beecher's counsel will be to delay the trial of all the suits which directly involve the case, and that every effort will be made to bring Mr. Moulton to trial on the charges brought against him by Miss Edna Dean Proctor, before Mr. Tilton or Mr. Beecher are tried. Mr. Tilton's counsel state that they are ready to proceed, but delay seems almost certain in view of the appeal from Judge Neilson's decision which the counsel for Mr. Beecher made, yesterday. In accordance with that decision, Judge Neilson As caused the proper order to be entared, and the appeal of Mr. Beecher's counsel is made on the ground that the Court, contrary to the conclusion of Judge Neilson, has the power to grant the application for a bill of particulars. The notice of appeal was served upon Mr. Tilton's counsel yesterday afternoon. Mr. Beecher's counsel, in accordance with this notices, obtained an order from Judge Neilson for Mr. Tilton's counsel to show cause why all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff should not be stayed until the apshow cause why all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff should not be stayed until the ap-peal of Mr. Bescher is heard by the General

the plaintiff should not be stayed until the appeal of Mr. Beecher is heard by the General Term.

If the appeal be granted, Mr. Beecher's counsel will again make application to the Court for a bill of particulars. Meanwhile, steps are being taken for the early trial of Mr. Moulton scase. District-Attorney Winslow served notice upon Mr. Moulton yesterday to appear in the City Court on Mouday next as 10 a. m. to plead to the indictments in the criminal suits against him for libeling Mr. Beecher and Miss Proctor. Mr. Winslow will then move that the date for his trial be fixed. Mr. Moulton is also required to give answer on Monday in the civil suit of Miss. Proctor against him, the extension of time which was granted ending at that time.

It has been understood for some time past that Judge Neilson would preside at the trial of the civil suits in the City Court, for the reason that Judge Reynoids had been Mr. Tilton's counsel at one time, and that Judge McCue had expressed an opinion upon the case, and was thus disqualified for trying it. Judge Neilson stated vesterday, however, that it had not yet been decided who would try these cases, and the question would not be decided until he had consulted with his associates. Judge Reynolds had acted for Mr. Tilton in advising him as to the validity of the contracts between Mr. Bowen and himself, but that would not in any degree disqualify him from trying the present cases. Judge McCue had expressed any opinion upon the cases.

Beecher's Bringwag Up, and How Re Thrinks a Child Should be Heared.

\*\*From the Kein Fork World, Not. 7.

The Plymouth lecture-room was crowded to

Beecher's Bringing Up, and How Re
Thinks in Child Should be Heared.

From the Kar Fork World, Nos. 7.

The Plymouth lecture-room was crowded to its fullest capacity last evening. Mr. Beecher entered and took his seat upon the platform just as the clock marked the time for the meeting to begin, and, taking up the hymn-book, he announced the first hymns beginning, "From every stormy wind that blows."

After prayers from Brother Hill and the pastor, Mr. Beecher began his talk by saying:
"Without denying the indispensable necessity of fear as a moral instrument, the question is not at all settled by demonstration that the work of the Gospel among menfectures the efficient administration of fear. For fear may be of many kinds. It may, be coarse and barbarous; it may reach the lower forms of being; it may be solicitude only; it may be that kind of anxiety and care which the noble feelings possess. There is no feeling so strong as that which goes with gratitude, where one is anxious less he should not manifest gratitude where it is deserved. The spirit of honor is in part a spirit of fear; every one of the higher feelings has its own color of fear, so that if you deliver men from the bondage of inferior fear, the lower forms of it, it does not follow that you set them free from all the influences of fear. There is coarse fear, moderate fear, good fear, low fear, exalted fear. I do not fear God as I There is coarse fear, moderate fear, good fear, low fear, exalted fear. I do not fear God as I fear the devil. It would be no credit to God or me either if I did; we keep one sort for one sort of blessings, and snother sort for another sort of blessings, and snother sort for moral faculty, you preach a kind of weak, moral gush, and unless you preach fear you never will do thorough work.' Now, I myself think, I believe, that sometimes it is very necessary that men should work. Now, I myself think, I believe, that sometimes it is very necessary that men should have—I am speaking after the manner of old-fashioned practice—tartar-emetic and calomel. I have seen in the Western country these drugs administered with very immediate consequences, but suppose the practicioner coming in and saying. 'I was down on a flatboat here, and saw one of those whisky-drinking fellows, and I gave him five grains of calomel and five grains of tarter-emetic, 'should he prescribe the same for a weak-nerved girl or child, and say, 'It would do on a flatboat, and it ought to do anywhere.' I don't doubt that fear has done good in some cases, but if it does good to those low down, it does not follow that it will do good to those who are exalted. If men are do good to those who are exalted. If men are do good to those who are exalted. If men are growing better, this ought to be one of the results of better growth—namely, relinquishment of apprehension, growth of trust, of leaning faith, of confidence, of hope that maketh not ashamed. These are the fruits of the spirit. I look in vain in the catalogues of any fruits of the spirit that are sour. They are all sweet. Joy,

the spirit that are sour. They are all sweet. Joy, peace, hope, love, faith, and all of these are in their nature sweet, and growth in grace ought to be in that direction."

Mr. Beecher continued at some length in this vein, and when he had concluded a brother asked if it was not necessary, sometimes, to use

vein, and when he had concluded a brother assed if it was not necessary, sometimes, to use terror to persuade a man.

Mr. Beecher—"Yes, if there is no other way of persuading him I would wrap him in terror; I don't believe in corporal punishment, especially for adults, but if a man came to me that had swallowed an ounce of laudanum I think I would thrash him. I would have that man walked up and down, I can tell you, but I would not have it understood that I would reat everybody that way." [Laughter.]

A sister who was present disputed the correctness of Mr. Beecher's theory. She said: "I was brought up in the strictest fear of God. I think I should have gone on worse than I have if it had not been for fear. I never got to that point when I was satisfied with myself."

Mr. Beecher—"I hope you never will. [Laughter.] My father had thirteen children. Ten of them grew up to manhood. He had not time to apply moral sussion; it was handier to apply a cuff here and there; and, as I look back, I think I was governed by fear."

The Sistar—"On't you think you were the

full assortment. These goods are, a beautiful shade of Black, very lustrous and heavy, and, for wear and durability, there is no article in the

Our own make of BLACK CASHMERE, which we have used constantly for the past five years, will be found to be the best color and the most evenly woven of any, and, at the present prices, are very cheap.

market equal to them.

#### DRESS GOODS. IT PAYS TO TRADE

WEST SIDE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Call special attention to the following quota

DRESS GOODS Just opened, at much below their regular and real value, being a few of the many bargains now displayed on the counters of the

GREAT WEST SIDE DRY GOODS HOUSE

5 cases heavy all-wool Dress Goods, a most desirable fabric, solid colors, choice shades, at 45cts; the same quality heretofore sold at 75c.

2 cases all-wool French Diagonal Serges at 40c yard.

1 case extra fine Camel's Hair Cloths, regular \$1.00 quality, for 60c yard.

Line of Col'd Empress Cloths, all wool, at 37%c.

2 cases French Poplin Mohairs, elegant shades, 30c, worth 50.

Several new lots to be opened on the Chess Centre Tables this morning at 25 and 30c yard; choice shades and really first-rate fabrics, regular value 50 to 60 cts.

Special Bargains in Black Cashmeres, fine qualities.

Black Alpacas at 30, 35, and 40c, extra qualities.

Black Alpacas at 30, 35, and 40e, extra bargains, cheapest ever offered.

The Sale of J. NEWMAN'S BANK-RUPT STOCK of Corsets and Underwear continues till further notice; an opportunity to get goods at a great sacrifice.

CURTAINS. CARTER & WARRIN

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CURTAINS

MONDAY, NOV. 9, We will offer our entire stock of

Nottingham Curtains at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

CURTAINS. \$14.00 per pair, reduced from \$25.00 11.00 per pair, reduced from 20.00 9.50 per pair, reduced from 17.00 8.00 per pair, reduced from 14.00 7.00 per pair, reduced from 11.00 6.50 per pair, reduced from 10.00 5.50 per pair, reduced from 8.00 4.25 per pair, reduced from 6.00 3.00 per pair, reduced from

77 STATE-ST.,

Between Washington and Raz

the comments of the New York papers last Thursday on the state of the money-market will e of interest:

Of course, the leading topic in Wall street today was the result of yesterday's elections. So far as the Stock-Exchange markets were concerned, the tendency of gold early in the day was to advance, althougn in the afternoon the price was driven down to the lowest figures of the day. How far the declarations of four large States—Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Tennessee—in favor of paying United States bonds in legal tenders will weaken the confidence of foreign holders remains to be seen. A feature of the day was the strong and active demand for railroad bonds; and, if the agitation for greenback redemption of United States bonds makes much further headway, it will have the effect of driving investments into the best class of railroad mortgages.—New York Duily Bulletin.

On the Stock Exchange much eagerness was felt to learn the effect on the price of stocks and Government bonds. Prices of stocks declined from X to 1 per cent. Government bonds, however, were firm, and a strong buying spirit was manifested at times. A prominent Republican banker said that his house had received during the day orders to buy more than three times the number of United States bonds than they mad received on any day within several months. People had been waiting to see how the elections would go, and the effect having been felt they

ple had been waiting to see how the elections would go, and the effect having been felt they quickened their purchases. This was an excelent index, it was thought, of the manner in which the result was regarded.—New York Trib-

Had there been any real fear of results to follow the election of a Democratic Congress, the purchases of gold at 110½ this morning would not have been confined to a few speculators who were short of gold, and we should not have to record a decline to 110½ this afternoon. This is victories of the Opposition; they are felt to em-body the controlling will of the people, and good results are naturally expected of them, to gen-eral business and to the public credit. The stock market offers no such ready means of teststock market offers no such ready means of testing the sense of Wall street, for its daily and unimportant fluctuations have long been controlled by a few speculators, while its periodic movements go on as wider influences direct. The only approach to a barometer of public senument is the quotation of gold, and its course toment is the quotation of gold, and its course to-day enables us to say that the triumph of the Democratic party is favorably received by the people among whom the credit of the United States is most closely gauged.

The undertone of the street is unquestionably favorable to a renewal of confidence and the ex-ection of fresh energy. Perhaps the feeling cannot be better illustrated than by quoting a telegram from a distant capitalist to a Wall street banker, received to-day:

8 OI 10C	al secur	1-
& int.	Selling. 110 % in 100 & in	
	99	
		& int. 100 & in

Otto	4 44	mt.	100	At I	ini
City i per cent certificates 98	_	-	99	-	
City 6 per cent certificates 963	,		99		
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	•		93	k	ip
			-	•	.D
Chicago City Dalla			145		
Chicago City Railway, West Side			140		
			92		
			2(2)	20	
Outside county 10 per cents			80		
Plate Water to per cents			100	A	ini
Eagli Watch Company			100	-	***
Exposition stock			100		

	GOVERNMI	INT BONDS.
1	Coupons, 81 11814	Coupons, 67117%
8	Coupons, 62	Coupons, '68 117%
	Coupons, '64113%	New 581113
	Coupons, 63114%	10-408
á	Coupons, new 118%	Currency 6s
	STATE	BONDS.
	Missouris94%	Virginias, old35
	Tennessees, old71	N. Carolinas, old 24%
y ·	Tennessees, new71	N. Carolinas, new15
3	Virginias, new35	11. 02.011129, 20.111129
1		TKR.
9	Canton 5216	St. Paul 34%
1	Western Union Tel 79%	St. Paul pfd 63%
	Quicksilver 30	Wabash 30%
1	Adams Express118	Wabash pfd 35
3	Wells, Fargo 77	Ft. Wayne 92%
,	American Express 63%	Terre Haute 6
ò	U. S. Express 64	Terre Haute pfd 28
8	Pacific Mail 45%	Chicago & Alton 99%
9	New York Central, 102%	Chicago & Alton pfd. 103
9	Erie	Ohio & Mississippi 30%
	Erie pfd	Cleve, Cin, & Col 62
1	Harlem130	Chi., Bur, & Quincy 101%
ť	Harlem pfd125	Lake Shore 81%
t	Michigan Central 74%	Indiana Central 9%
1	Pittsburg &Ft, Wayne 88	Ilhnois Central 94
•	Northwestern 38%	Union Pacific bonds., 89 %
1.1		Union Pacific stock. 36%
•	Northwestern pfd 53	Central Pacific stock. 93%
)	Rock Island 98%	
. 1	New Jersey Central. 106%	Del., Lack. & W109

#### COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chi-cago during the past twenty-four hours, and for

Tellarad Sto	BECEI	PTS.	SHIPMENTS.		
The state of	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	
Flour, bris	7,504	9,315	3,217	10,954	
Wheat, bu	53,110	102,020	60,749	41,643	
Corn, bu	26,820	99,315	20,480	118,239	
Oats, bu	21,000	24,330	11,722	64,691	
Rye, bu	1,690	390	700	400	
Barley, bu	15,360	18,310	13,851	9,658	
Grass seed, ibs.	54,150	80,931		18,000	
Fiax seed, ibs	122,700	92,220	106,630		
Broom-corn, ha	151,960	32,000	20,462	40,000	
Curedmeats, hs	85,700	65,900	811,344	887,656	
Beef, bris	360		1,205	89	
Pork, bris	165	209	3,325	860	
Lard, Ibs	880	79,080	269,186	439,409	
Tallow, lbs	42,814	18,470	74,510		
Butter, ibs	62,170	101,528	61,976	51,560	
Dres'd hogs, No	70	6			
Live hogs, No	15,576	12,112	12,237	- 5,681	
Cattle, No	4,385	816	1,336	1,361	
Sheep, No	1,063	350	531		
Hides, ths	260,964	143,375	205,633		
Highwines, brls	325	330	271	105	
Wool, Ibs	133,870	59,193	97,080		
Potatoes, bu	10,751	5,409	5,601	1,230	
Lumber, ft	1,732,000	4,455,000	2,447,944		
Shingles, ft	2,210,000		1,102,000	1 964 000	
Lath, No	100,000	580,000	19,000	149,000	
Salt, bris	200,000	1,420	3,069	1,319	

reeks ending as dated	;		
RI	CEIPTS.		
	Nov. 7,	Oct. 31,	Nov. 8,
	1874.	1874.	1873.
lour, brls	. 41,922	47,055	65,559
Vheat, bu	.384,000	575,568	654,399
orn, bu	.165,500	336,956	680,270
ats, bu	.173,197	366,648	345,035
ye, bu	12,807	15,968	14,755
Barley, bu	.144,814	214,340	128,780
ive hogs, No	122,190	73,562	93,589
lattle, No	. 15,296	14,811	10,253
SHI	PMENTS.		
lour, bris	. 29,814	38,305	46,435
Wheat, bu	.596.044	687,791	610,709
orn, bu.	540,502	270,506	968,963
lats, bu	233,428	118,471	305,584
tye, bu	3,546	4,490	41,484
Barley, bu	92,123	108,262	87,128
ive hogs, No	63,836	44,224	40,038
Cattle, No		5,145	5,551
The exports from N		during	the past
reek include 17 155 h	da flome	917 OFOL	

THE CHICAGO DALLY TRIBUNE: HONDAY, TO

BONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL

STREAM PRINTS AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL

The last has been an important of the comment of the comment

Pork, Lard, "Hams Should's, † Middles, bris, tes. tes. Do. Do.

seal just the same of Wall street, for its alfy and the larger and the present floritations have home been conrocled to the present floritations have home been conrocled to the present floritations have been been considered to the present floritations have been been considered to the present floritations have been been considered to the floritation of gold, and its consent floritation of gold, and gold, an

city have insued a circular to the manufacturers of the Northwest, which sums up the situation as follows:

"First—That during the season of 1874 no profit has been realized, and from excessive manufacture the markets of the country are now largely overstocked, with no prospect of a permanent advance in prices.

"Second—That the insuggration of sales of cargoes on credit by manufacturers during 1874 will, in case of an excessive manufacture, very soon become the custom of the market.

"Third—That a further shrinkage in the values of lumber will cause the withdrawal of large amounts of capital now furnished by vard dealers,—a class that pay for and distribute more than half the entire product of saw mills.

"Fourth—That all concede that a large amount of lumber forced on the market in 1874 must cause a lower range of prices, and a reduction, either a great or small, will place the business on a better foundation.

New CORN.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 7th has the following:

Mr. Livingstone, the grain inspector, says he found yesterday a few cars of new corn that would do to go on grade, No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white mixed. He says that if shippers will take a little pains with their grain—see that no wet corn gets put into the car along with the dry, most of the receipts of new will do to go on grade. But at present he will continue to use the word "new" in his certificates.

Wolter Brown, Son & Co., of New York, write

TATEST.

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon and a shade firmer. Seller November soid at 88%@ 87c, closing at 85%c. Seller December at 87% 2875c, closing at 87%c. Corn was lower, selling for the month down to 74%c, and closing at 75%c. Seller the year closed at 78c. Oats were quiet and a shade easier, closing at 47%c for the war, and 47%@47%c for the month. Provisions year, and 47%@47%c for the month. Provisions were quiet. A sale was reported of 500 ten lard, seller the year, at \$11.72%.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 7.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$1.93@1.93.

BROOM-COEN—The market was fairly active. Quotations: Extra hurl, 100; No. 1 hurl, 8@90; brush that will work itself into a common to fair broom, 7@80; choice stalk braid, 8@90; infectior brush, 6@70; crooked, 3%@6%c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were sheady and in moderate demand. Stucco, \$1.25@2.50; New York stucco, \$2.00@4.00; Lomisville and Utica cement, \$2.00; Akron do, \$1.75 \$ bri; Portland cement, \$7.00@7.50 \$ bri; hurl, 70@31.00; 1mm (bris), \$1.00@2.25 \$ bri; plastering-bair, \$0 th 40c; building-brick (common), \$5.75@4.60; Milwankoe and Racine pressed, \$27.00@3.250, dee.; Inndiana, pressed, \$15.00@2.50; do common, \$19.00@12.00.

BUTTER—In addition to a good demand from local consumers liberal Eastern orders were here to be filled, and a pretry large volume of sales was accomplished. The day's transactions did not indicate any noteworthy change in values. Low and medium grades remain weak and unsettled, while for choice the market presents a firm tone. Quotations are as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@38c; medium good grades, 23@ 27c; inferior to common, 17@22c.

BAGGING—Is still quoted inactive. Orders are, almosi yaihout exception, for small amounts, the late decline in prices not having caused any marked increase in the demand. Prices lack steadiness, but are not quotably lower than at the beginning of the week: Stark, 34c; Lewiston, 31%c; Montanup, 31%c; Americana A. 29%c; Amoekeag, 30c; Otter Creek, 30%c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 16@18c; gmnies, single, 16@17c; do double, 26@27c; wool sacks, 55@51c.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were in light request with ample offerinars. Pork barrels, \$1.30@1.35; lard tieres, \$1.90@2.00; pork staves, rough, \$15.00@19.00; do. 20.20@2.200; bucked or sawed, \$26.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, \$15.00@3.00; flour staves, \$7.50@8.50; circle flour heading, 7%@9c.

CANNED GOODS—The effect of the general reduction in prices of goods in this line is apparent in an increased inquiry from both local an

on Wagons—Timothy, \$13.00@16.00; prairie, \$9.00@11.00 to at straw, \$10.00.

HIDES—Dealers are holding off, waiting for further developments East, and the tendency of prices is still downward. We repeat: Green city butchers', 7½0; green cured, hight, 9½(@9½0; heavy do, 8½6%½0; part cured, 7½6%5; green calf, 15c; veal, 12c; dry fint, 18@19c; dry kip, 18c; dry saited, kip, 14@15c; deacon skins, 45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds prices; branded, 10 per cent off; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per b, 40@45c.

HOPS—Were quiet, but sellers evince no dasposition to lower their prices, in the hope of stimulating trade. On the other hand, consumers are holding off, buying only to meet their daily wants. Westerns are quoted at 38@40c cash.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade is light, and the market not particularly firm:

on..... 3 @3 2-10 rates

(4) 9	Lates
@536	rates
@9 c	P th
@10c	at th
@10c	F lb
@llc	B Ib
@18c	38 IP
@210	33 th
@28c	Pates
@11	rates
@12	rates
@10%c	
in this c	lass of
\$ 340	36
836	35
386	
600	
700	1.00
24	
220	
	#53% @9 c #10c #10c #10c #11c #23c #23c #23c #11 #12 #25 #25 #25 #25 #25 #25 #25 #25 #25 #2

Country upper.
Collar, ## ft.
Calf, city.
Calf, country.
Rough upper, standard.
Rough upper, damaged.
Buffalo slaughter sole.
"B. A." sole.
Calf.
Calf. 
 Calf
 OAK

 1.20@ 1.85

 Kip
 75@ 1.10

 Harness
 40@ 44

 French calf, Jodot
 55.00(275.60

 French calf, 24 to 35 hs
 1.55@ 2.25

 French kip, 50 to 100 hs
 1.00(a 1.50

 METALS
 AND TINNERS' STOUK—Were in moderate demand at the annexed prices:

ed do, \$2.25@3.50; ducks, \$2.50; geese, \$3.00@8.00; prairie chickens, \$3.50@3.75; partridges, \$3.35@2.75; mailard ducks, \$1.50@1.75; small ducks, \$1.400; quail, \$1.50@1.75; venison hams, 18@20c per lb; do saddles, \$1.60.16 prairie cuickeus. \$3.50@3.75; partridges. \$3.55@2.75; mallard ducks, \$1.50@1.75; wanil ducks, \$1.00; quail, \$1.50@1.75; venison hams. 18@200 per b; do saddles, 16@16c.

SEEDS.—Timothy was in better request, selling at \$2.50@2.50, and fancy at \$2.50. The orders for clover were more numerous also, and the market steady. Prime sold at \$5.10. Flax was more active and firmer, selling at \$1.70@1.80 in lots. Sales: 426 bags extra itmothy at \$2.50; 50 bags at \$2.45; 25 bags at \$2.45; 64 bags at \$2.40; 50 bags at \$2.45; 25 bags at \$2.43; 64 bags at \$2.40; 50 bags at \$2.35; 200 bags fancy (Priday, p. m.) at \$2.50; 109 bags prime clover at \$5.10; 64 bags flax at \$1.80; 73 do at \$1.75; 35 bags and 1 car at \$1.85; 10 bags at \$1.70.

SALT—The markets is firm and moderately active: Onondars and Saginaw, fine, \$1.60; Canada do, \$1.60; 61.65; ordinary coarse, \$1.90; coarse diamond and ground solar, \$2.00; dairy, without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$2.60; Ashtou dairy, per sach, \$4.00@4.25.

TEAS—We quote the market quifet and unchanged. Young hyson, common to fire, \$5.60; 65; 65; do, choice to extra numerial, \$4.60; con good to choice do, \$5.60; 55; fair to good gunpowder, 70 @350; choice Flagsuey, \$1.00@1.10; catra Moyune, \$1.30@1.35; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@\$1.00; common to good do, \$5.75; fair to good gunpowder, 70 @350; choice Flagsuey, \$1.00@1.10; catra Moyune, \$1.30@1.35; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@\$1.00; common to good do, \$5.75; fair to good gunpowder, 70 @350; choice flagsuey, \$1.00@1.10; catra Moyune, \$1.50.645; good, \$5.60; common to fine Octoms, \$5.60; for the season. Quotations are as follows:

Fins Cur—Extra, \$0.6850; choice to extra Sec@\$1.00.

TOBACOU—Is held with exceeding firmess, holders evidently anticipating a further advance in prices inter in the season. Quotations are as follows:

Fins Cur—Extra, \$0.6850; choice to extra Sec@\$1.00.

TOBACOU—Is held with exceeding firmess, holders evidently anticipating a further advance in prices inter in the season. Quotations are

THE CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 7.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows: Total
Last week
Week before last
Week ending Oct. 17.... 115,247 87,577 89,865 91,088 383,777 344,910 38,867 ...75,894 ...52,541 ...26,343 24,672 Hogs. 7,172 12,940 12,149 12,237 11,290 Sheep.

Thursday 1,333 12,237 531
Friday. 2,865 11,290 800

Total 7,267 55,783 1,760
Last week. The ruling features of the cattle market for the week under review were in marked contrast with those of last week and the week before. Instead of the extreme dullness and depression then prevailing, activity and firmness have been the predominant characteristics of the market. The small number of cattle forwarded from the West during last week gave the seaboard markets the mach-weeded opportunity of recovering from the effects of the overwhelming supplies of the last half of October, and, in all the principal Extern markets, the past few days have witnessed a pronounced advance in prices. The effect upon the market here of the upward movement at the East was immediate, and fair activity was apparent from the opening of trade on Monday down to the close, with prices ruling 20%000 higher than last week. Although many good cattle were offered, the average quality was poor for the season. There were few sales at prices above \$5.50. Some fancy Illinois and lows steers were taken at \$6.50(a6.75, but the bulk of the trading was done under \$5.00. We note a steady fair demand for stock-cattle at good prices, sales making at \$2.50(3.50) for common thin, roughish lots to good, turifty young steers averaging anywhere from 700 to 1,050 fbs. Teras cattle have sold well, through droves at \$2.06(a4.00 for poor to extra, and Northern wintered and corn-fed at \$2.25(a4.50. Calves are doing better than for some time past, now selling at \$2.50(a5.25 for poor or choice. To-day there was only moderate activity in the demand from any source, but, after all wants had been supplied, comparafively little stock remained in the yards unsold; and, if the receipt can be kept down to somewhere near their present dimensions, we see no reason why present prices may not be maintained.

Week are time.

Now, a great in the state of the state of

CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

Election week is unually spiritiess in business circles, and, so far as the dry-goods market is concerned, the past week furnishes no exception to the rule. Orders to a fair aggregate from the country merchants have been placed, and a liberal amount of goods has been distributed to the local retail trade, but in no department of the market was there any appearance of activity, and, we think it may safely be said that the volume of sales fell somewhat below general expectation. Notwithstanding the extreme low prices now prevalent both for domestic and imported fabrics, and the fact that not a few of the leading domestic productions are offering at prices which leave no margin of profit for the producer,—and hence must, at a not distant day, advance—there are no indications of a speculative tendency. On the contrary, the inclination to restrict purchases to such articles and such amounts as are deemed necessary to meet actual ourrent trade requirements is quite as noticeable as at any previous period. So far as collections are concerned, jobbers concur in reporting them "easy." There are only a few sections concerning which there are any complaints of tardiness in the way of remittances. The tenor of prices remains steady, a reduction of 1c in Uncasville stripes alone being noted since our previous report. We do not learn that special time indusements or important price-concessions are being offered as stimulants to increased purchases, though there are certain department goods in which large buyers would have little difficulty in obtaining concessions both as regards time and prices. Carpetings are dull, and, with the exception of aspecially destrable patterns, the feeling is easy.

The New York Bullatin of Nov. 4 says of the foreign goods market:

"The total amount of dry-goods thrown upon the

Adrissic. 10 | Lawrence h is Wachinetts 10 | Agawin F 14 |
Stark A 14 | 10 | Tremon CO .
Augusta 9 | Empire State .
Gardner A 11 | Nonparei |
Michigan A 14 | 10 | Nonparei |
Medford 10 | Quaker . prague..... OOSSET FRANCES

DOS. 12 CAMORING

11 Indian Ore

11 Canno

12 Canno

13 Canno

14 Canno

15 Canno

16 Canno

17 Canno

18 Conno

19 Canno

10 Cann Garner Flat .. High colors, Ic extra.

Lonedale cambric. 18 e Blackstone, AA ... 114
New York Mills 17 Hope.
Utica Nonparell 15% Cabct 1
Wamsutts. 17 Senute, AA ... 118
Pride of the West 17 Hallowell, Q ... 118
Lonedale 16 Newmarket, 6 ... 118
Lonedale 12% Boott, B ... 118
Amoskeag 111 Thorodike, B ... 118
Auturn, A ... 12% New York Ida 12 Green, H ... 126
Gem of the Spindle 12 Green, G ... 118
Hill, 4 ... 124 Yasapan, YE ... 11658. 208 212 531 809 Hill, 4-4. 125 Vanghan, XX.

Minnehaha, 4-4. 27 c Consetogs CCA, 7-8 g
Minnehaha, 7-3. 23
Amoakeag, A 25
Amoakeag, A 21
Amoskeag, B 18
Amoakeag, B 18
Amoakeag, C 16
Annoakeag, C 16
Annoakeag DESIMA
DE York Blue... York stripe... 
 York stripe.
 21

 Amoskeag.
 21

 Columbian.
 20

 Otis, AXA.
 18

 Otis, BB.
 19

 Otis, CC.
 14

 Beaver Creek, AA.
 17

 Beaver Creek, BB.
 15

 Beaver Creek, CC.
 13

SATURDAY EVERING, No. 7.

The offerings were light and the market dull. Factoring sold at \$9,26,29,50, the outside for choice market dull. Factoring the cargoes. Boards and strips were without quant change. Prices range from \$0,500,11,00 for resulting to choice. A choice lead of "A" shingles brought \$3,00. Shingles are quest at \$2,30,23,00. The following sales were reported. Cargo secht I. McDonald, from flambs, 25 in A shingles, (W.W. Chapin's brand) at \$3,00, and by W. W. Calkins.

AT THE TARDS,

Cargo schr L. McDonald, from Hankes, 2014 A shingles, (W. W. Chapin's brand at \$1.00, \$1.00 and the control of \$1.00 and \$1.00 and

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPIL

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool., Nov. 7.—11 s. m.—Flour, 25.236 31.

Wheat—Winter, 98.250 6d; spring, 7s 104.65 4d;

white, 98.264610; club, 108 4d(416 5d). Cara, 35 31.

49.36 6d. Pork, 75 6d. Lard, 68s.

Liverpool., Nov. 7.—10 m.—Breadstaffs quid.

Lard, 638 8d. \*Rest unchanged.

London, Nov. 7.—Evening—Amount of bulles withdurawn from Bank of England on balance today.

£12,7000. Consols—Money, 93; account, 93%; 3s.

1064; 57s. 1094; 10-48s. 1046; new 5s. 1934; 3s.

York Central, 95; Eric, 264 6254; preferred, 3s.

Tallow, 45.465 3d.

Paris, Nov. 7.—Rentes, 62f 236c.

Liverpool., Nov. 7.—Evening—Cotton quist; middling uplands, 75,6374d; Orleans, 856444.

Sales 10,000 baies; speculation and expert 5,000 baies; American, 5,500.

Broadstuffs quiet. Cheese unchanged at 70s. Lard, 63s 3d.

The Boston Wool Market.

Boston, Nov. 7.—There has been so specially a change in wool the past weak. If anything, the share in wool the past weak. If anything, the share the seen firmer, and more confidence and the purchased without paying full current rates. The tire sairs of the week were upwards of 1,500,31 section of the week were upwards of 1,500,31 section in since cas, No. 2 to XXX, \$00,507 ke; Michigan and the sairs of the week were upwards of 1,500,31 section in since cas, No. 2 to XXX, \$00,507 ke; Michigan and \$0,500; Western and Ohio Secon, \$1,500; unwashed and numerically able fleeces, \$50,940; unwashed and numerically able fleeces, \$50,940; unwashed and numerically able fleeces, \$50,940; unwashed and numerically also fleeces, \$50,950; unwashed and numerically also fleeces, \$50,950.

TOLEDO, O., NOV. T.—FLOUR-TAIL PRICES.
GRAIN—Whees fair and firm; N.
GRAIN—Whees fair and firm; N.
GRAIN—Whee fair and firm at Excelpts—Flour, 300 bils; whee
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 bils; Whee
GRAIN—GRAIN—GRAIN—GRAIN—GRAIN—TECTURNATI
CONTRINATI. O., NOV. T.—COTTO GINGINATI, O., Nov. I.—COTTO
at 14c.
FLOUR—Steady, with moderate
GRAIN—Wheat in light demand
\$1,05(31.08. Cora fair and firm
airefied, 8:@66c. Onta fair and
tready, with moderate demand. I
No. 2, \$1.20(31.25.
Ord.—Unchanged.
EGGE—Fair and firm.
EUTILE AND CIRCUM—Steady,
mand. mand:
Phovisions—Lard opened stronadd 12 for November; closed of fair and firm at 7 % (10 fell 0)%; c. at close. Bucon scarce and firm clear rib, 12 % c; clear, 13 % (14 fell whitek Y—Fair and firm.
NEW ORLEAN NEW ORLEAN NOV. 7.—Gr to 8% (10 fell whitek Y—Gr. 14 fell whitek Y—Gr. 15 fell whitek Y—Gr. 15 fell whitek Y—Gr. 16 fell whitek Y—Gr. 1 Nov. Orleans, Nov. 7.—Gr.
Provisions—Fort framer, at \$24
GROCERIES—Sugar steady; mois
Winser—Firmer; Louisians, \$2,
\$1,05. Confee quiet; ordinary, \$17
\$1,000 means ettive in the high in the day; sales, \$1,500 baies
Baceipts, \$2,570; exports to the convice; \$4,726; Great Britain, \$10,139
pold hat evening, \$26,900; on slifple
Gold—110%,
Luchange—Sight, \$2 discount;
\$2,000 means \$2

March, 16 9-16@19-32c; April,
187, 1934c; June, 163/6816-13-32c,
187, 1934c; June, 163/6816-13-32c,
187, 1934c; June, 163/6816-13-32c,
181s; closing firm. Rye flour quites considered from the property of th

HOP-TIME Coffee quiet and GROCKRIES Coffee quiet and gall and nominal; refined, below common to good fair Musco lie; common to good fair Musco quiet; common Cubs, 40e, 1986;

180; common to good 1211
180; common to good 1

BUFFALO, NOV. 7.—GRAIN—Wh.
sales 2.100 bu No. 1 Milwaukee
white at \$1.20. Corn.—Fair dema2.000 bu old bigh mixed Toledo at
mixed Western at \$2.56. Sale, Oabu No. 2 at 55c. Barley held 5c hi
Francisch Ts.—Unchanged,

bu No. 2 at 55c. Barley near set in Freights — Unchanged.

MILWAPKER, Nov. 7.—FLOUR-C GRANT-Whest fair and firm; 96 %c; No. 2, 87%c; Novemoer 56 %c. Oats broopens and higher: staady, with a moderate demand; kye firmer and higher; No. 1, 90 and lower; No. 2, November, store, \$1,00.

Province Stagon.

Messer Stagon.

Province Stagon.

Messer Stagon.

Province Stagon.

Pro

SCYPALO.

RICHANGE—Sight, & discount;

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—Corrow—Qr
Froris—Dull and nominal.

Grains—Wheat firmer; No. 3 red

\$1.00. Corn firmer at 67,068c fo
Oath higher, but alow; No. 2, 3,
No. 2, \$1.1061.129f. Ryo held at 8

WHIST.—Firm at \$3.13,
Phovisions—Fock unchanged fo
futures; \$19.256,19.50 cash; \$183.

Balkmeats and bacon firmer, out q
futures higher; good, 12% \$12%c
February.

Hogs—Beceipts, 2,830; firm and
Oarriss—Receipts, 618; only lo
which range at \$1.8064.00 for comm Carrat-Receipts, 613; only low which range at \$1.5004.00 for communications at \$1.5004.00 for communications. When \$24,000 bu; constitution \$1.20 \text{Money, Nov. 7.-Flour-Distributions.} When \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.1501.16; No. \$1.08. Corn-Western, dult; mixed \$1.20; No. 2, \$1.1501.16; No. \$1.08. Corn-Western, dult; mixed \$1.506.900. Oats, mixed Western \$63650. Rige dult at \$106.92c. Hax-Unchanged. Provisions—Strong and unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.
Provisions—Strong and unchan
BUTITE—Western very dulf; o
choice rolls, 25@23c.
Correc—Quiet and nominally a
PartnoLaun—Nominally unchan
WHISEY—Dull at \$1.01. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 7.-FLO PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 7.—FLOUCHARGES, CALLES, J. 12. ALLES AND ST. \$1.72@1.25. Lir Genathd; old yellow, 90c; ne m good demand; white, 62% c. Wittsky-31.01. Burran—Steady; Western prin Western rolls, 22% 90c. CHEENE—Quiet and unchanged. Western rolls, 226-50c.
CHESSE—Quiet and unchanged;
Sign; prime, 146113/gc,
EGGS—Firm and more active; V
EGGS—Firm and more active; V
EGUS-FIRM, NOV. 7.—COTTON—
FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and
FROVISIONS—FORE, 230.00. Balers, 326c; 5ides, 123/gc. Sugarden,
Egg. Bulk means—None here. La
Weiner —974/6972/gc.

MARINE

Port of Christee. Not Arrived.

Simr Corons, St. Joseph, sumaries Schr L. McDomaid, Manistoce, Jumische L. McDomaid, Manistoce, Jumische L. McDomaid, Manistoce, Jumische L. McDomaid, Manistoce, Jumische L. McGorge Durboar, Mankegon, Jumber. Schr Joses, Muskegon, Jumber. Schr Joses, Muskegon, Jumber. Schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, Jumber. Schr Advance, Muskegon, Jumber. Schr Advance, Muskegon, Jumber. Schr Missie, Muskegon, Jumber. Schr Missie, Muskegon, Jumber. Top Vanderbilt, Baffajo, sundries Schr Missie, Muskegon, Jumber. Top Vanderbilt, Baffajo, sundries Schr Missie, Muskegon, Jumber. Top Vanderbilt, Baffajo, sundries Schr Missie, Muskegon, Jumber. Schr Mary Ludwig, Ludwig-Pier, Jumischer Schr Mary Ludwig, Ludwig-Pier, Jumischer Schr Missie, Muskegon, Muskegon, Studies Studies Schr Missie, Muskegon, Mantsowe, sundstrop Empire. Schr Missie, Muskegon, Studies Studies, Schr Missie, Muskegon, Studies Schr Missie, Muskegon, Missie, Muskegon, Missie, Muskegon, Missie, Missie, Muskegon, Missie, Missie, Muskegon, Jumisch Missie, Muskegon, Jumisch Belle, Muske

New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, Nov. 7.—There is an improved feeling in the market, and Southers buyers are operating uses freely in domestic and foreign goods. Cotton good good domestic and foreign goods, which are in good demand. Side—bands prime are active. The mond fancy prime are reduced to 13/4c. Michael and the side of the cotton good fancy prime are now 8/5c, but checkles, da, are unchanged. Wool flannels in steady domain. The Produce Markets. New York, Nov. 7—Corross—Quiet and sector 1, 1,00 biles; forume closed stead; 1,100 biles; November, 14 2-16(34 19-20; December, 14 11-16); Semuny, 14 11-16(16); Semuny, 14 11-16(16); Semuny, 14 11-16(16); Semuny, 16 11woolens, and even crapes and fine as,—such as Naidsbooks, jacconets, Victoral in Coher be safely ignored by 18 9-160:19-32c; April, 18 13-16-215 27-32c; 18-2 June, 16-3/2616-19-32c; 18-2 Less doing and unchanged; receipts, 4,800 closing frm. Rye flour quiet.

MEAL—Quiet and unchanged. BEOWN COTTONS.

10 % Mystic River

40 Broidway

8 Mackinaw

4 10 Langley, standard

10 Cabot A, 4-4 10

10 Lawrence, L. La .10% Tremont, C.C. 9% Empire State. Continental C.

Bootts, R. B.

Bootts, M.

Newmarket A.

Massachusetts B.

Great Falls S.

Great Falls S.

Great Falls J.

Nevada A.

Portsmouth P.

Mohawk.

Shirting
Mallory Pink
Mallory Purple
Manchester

F JEANS,

.17 Hope... 18% Cabet...

Senate, AA Dwight Star. Hallowell, Q Newmarket, E. Newmarket, H.

c Conestogs CCA, 7-8. 16
Conestogs CT, 4-4. 17
Conestogo AA, 30-in, 133
Methuen AA. 170
Falis A. 170

Pearl River.

Curtis
Warren, AXA
Warren, BB.
Warren, CC.
Uncasville, UCA.
Warregan
Haymaker
Boston

Newburn, B..... 1 Union, AA.... Union, Plaid. 1 Union, A..... 1

ICAGO LUMBER-MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

193 were light and the market dull. Proce

19.25(3).5.0, the outside for choice ManisBoards and strips were without quotable

ces range from \$9.56(311.00 for common,

of for medium to choice. A shole-or brand
gles brought \$1.00. Shingles are quoted.

The following sales were reported:

I. McDonald, from finalities, 220 fm

W.W. Chapin's brand) at \$3.00. Sold by W.

W. W. Chapin's brand) at \$3.00. Sold by W.

AT THE TARDS,

in the aggregate was transacted at thanged prices. Dry fencing and dimension from Shingles are strong.

QUOTATIONS. \$50.00 (25.00)

1 inch 62.00 (48.00)

1 inch 68.00 (48.00)

1 inch 68.00 (40.00)

1 inch 68.00 (40.00)

2 let and 2d together. 20.00 (42.00)

Ist and 2d together. 20.00 (42.00)

In siding 18.00 (40.00)

2 common dressed 19.00 (43.00)

2 common dressed 19.00 (23.00)

2 common dressed 25.00 (23.00)

2 common dressed 25.00 (23.00)

2 common dressed 38.00 (40.00)

2 common dressed 38.00 (40.00)

3 common dressed 38.00 (40.00)

4 common dressed 38.00 (40.00)

rack (A) gives the receipts stated at 125,038,000 ft against 146,67 tember, and 135,291,000 ft for October 150,000 ft for October 150,000

Foreign Markets.

Nov. 7—11 a. m.—Flour, 23a@2ts 24.

2. 20@2s 6d; spring, 7s 10d@3s 4d; 16s; ciub, 10s 4dc4618 3d. Corn, 23s 2dc4.

2. 20 6d. Lard, 64s.

to Beston Wool Market.

or. 7.—There has been no important of the past week. If anything, the marimer, and more condence has been ong holders. No desirable lots could be thout paying full current rates. The entermediate week were upwards of 1,500,000. Fins ed more attention. Ohlo and Psumpjus. 2 to XXX, 50257%c; Michigan flecos, tern and Ohio flecoes, 476,956; unwahad combes, 406,45c; unwashed and numerchants, 406,45c; unwashed and numerchants.

The Produce Markets-NEW YORK. Nov. 5—Corros—Quiet and und bales; futures closed stand fovember, 16 9-16-24; D power, 16 18-26; D

ARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

exting—Steady at 35 (above).

First Western, 296,300.

First Special and lower; Western, \$19,75@.

Best quies. Cut means duilt; middles quiet;

Best quies. Lard lower; prime steam, 14c.

est, 10 (@10) (e. Lard lower; prime steam, 14c.

Exa.-First; Western, 18(@57c. PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower 1930.0. Beef quies. Ont means du long dear, 10 (a) 0 (c) Lard lower BOTERS—Firm; Western, 18(a) 67 (83335—Unchanged.
WHINEN—Active and firm at 90c.
Watter Wannischured. Copper

Mystas Mainten like firm and advancing, at hersing, 26; impor like firm and advancing, at \$2,2562.50. Pg from—Sootch quiet and steady at \$2,2562.50. Pg from—Sootch quiet and steady at \$2,200@ \$3,45623.50; horseade in Figures, at full prices. \$3,500. Bussia, \$15,00@3.76; clinch, \$3,58@ \$3.0; horseade in Figures, at full prices. \$3.0; horseade in Figures, at full prices. \$3.0; horseade in Figures, at full prices. Chevitann. O. Sov. 7.—Grann—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; old shelled, 75@76c; new, unchanged. Corn steady; old shelled, 75@76c; new, unchanged. Priourne-Seady; standard white, carlots, 9%c; Old State test, 11%c; small lots, 1@2c higher. Bussians, \$150 bu; corn, 5,950 bu; cats,

SEFFALO. BUFFALO, NOV. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; see 2,000 bu No. 1 Mitwaukee club at \$1.10; 850 bu white at \$1.20. Corn—Fair demand and firm; sales; 2,000 bu old high mixed Toledo at \$25; 4,500 bu No. 2 mixed Western at \$15,483c. Oats dull; sales 1,000 bu No. 2 at 55c. Barley held 5c higher; no sales, lightnessed.

FREGRED - Unchanged with the control of the control Protects 13,00.

mes pork, 13,00.

Pricers—To Buffalo, 5c; to Oswego, Sc.

Pricers—Tour, 7,000 bris; oats, 500 bu; wheat, Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 188,000 bu, TOLEDO.
Toledo, O., Nov. 7.—Flour—In good demand at

Toldo, O., Nov. 7.—Flour—In good demand at its proces.

Grain—Wees fair and firm; No. 2 white Webash, Grain—Wees fair and firm; No. 2 white Webash, S. 18, 18, 18, 18, 19; No. 1 red, Sl. 11%; No. 2 do, 250; No. 1 red, Sl. 11%; No. 2 do, 250; No. 1 million; St. 11%; No. 2 do, 250; No. 2 million; No. 2, 2 do, 250; No. 2 million; No. 2, 2 do, 250; No. 2

ile.
Fiour.—Steady, with moderate demand.
Fiour.—Steady, with moderate demand; holders firm; red,
flosgi.08. Cora fair and firm; new ear, 60@52c;
seried, 63@64c. Cote fair and firm; at 53@66c. Bye
flosdy, with moderate demand. Barley fair and firm;

Econ-Fair and firm. mand;
Phovisions—Lard opened stronger at 12%c cash, and 18e for November; closed weaker. Bulk meats fair and firm at 74,610,610%c; sides held 1/2 higher at close. Buton scarce and firm; shoulders, 8@8%c; clear rib, 12%c; clear, 13%@84e.
WHENEY—Fair and firm.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
New ORLEANS. Nov. 7.—Grain—Outs advanced in Section.

No-Pork firmer, at \$24,50025,00. Provisions—Fort firmer, at \$9.50425.09.
GROCKERS—Sugar steady; molasses quiet;
WHENT—Firmer; Louisians, \$1.01; Western, \$1.01@
10.6. Coffee quiet; ordinary, 174.@180; fair, 183.60
10: good, 194.@1940; prime, 193.6020c.
Corns—Dearnad settive in the morning, but slack-life in the day; sales, 3,850 baies; prices unchanged.
Seepler, 1876; exports to the continent, 7,133; coastvice, 2,725; Orest Britain, 10,139; stock, 84,577; unsid het evening, 25,000; on shipboard, 71,500.
10: Gen—10.9.
LICELEGE—Sight, & discount; sterling, 533.

ST. LOUIS,
St. Louis, Nov. 7.—Corrow—Quiet and unchanged.
Hood—Bull and pommul.
GRAIS—Wheat firmer; No. 3 red fall, 970; No. 2 red,
Like form firmer as 67668c for new; 80c for old.
Now higher, but alow; No. 2, 54c. Barley firmer;
No. 2, 10051.123/. Hye held at 88680c; no sales.

Provisions—Fork unchanged for spot; higher for future; 19,256,19,50 cash; \$18,50 seller February, buttasis and tacon firmer; but quiet. Land firmer; thurs higher; good, 12% 212% c cash; 11% c seller fettor. Hose Receipts, 2,820; firm and unchanged.

The Boccipis, 615; only low grades offering, the rate at \$1.5000.00 for common to fair lots, Return-Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu.

Shirmson, Nov. 7.—Flour-Dull and unchanged, Grain-Wheat — Western dull; No. 1 red Western, R.D; No. 2, \$1.521.16; No. 3, \$1.12; rejected, 2.08. Corn-Western, dull; mixed, 85c; white Western, 8.05; No. 2, \$1.521.16; No. 3, \$1.12; rejected, 2.08. Corn-Western, dull; mixed, 85c; white Western, 80,0000; Ost, mixed Western, 800,002; white do, 6265c. Rye dull at 90,002c.

Hay-Unchanged, Photusses-Strong and wachers.

Har—Unchanged.
Provisions—Strong and unchanged.
Burriss—Western very dull; choice tub, 28(300c hoice role, 25(23c.
Cortra—Quiet and nominally at 18(320 %c.
Parnolaus—Nominally unchanged.
WHERT—Dull at \$1.01.

PHILADELPHYA. manufed.

GRAIN-Whost-Prime steady, others dull; red,

1,1661.2; amber, \$1.7261.25. Rye \$1.09. Corn in

ar deamed; eld yellow, 90c; new do, 72@75c. Oats

agood demand; white, 52%c.

Whist. - N.U. Burres-Steady; Western prime, 28@30c; choice fastern rolls, 22@30c.

Mesieru rolls, 26,30c.
Chrish-Quies and unchanged; fine Western, 16@
350; prime, 160,155c.
100s-Farm and more active; Western, 27%@28c.
100uisville, Nov. 1.—Ourron—Quiet at 14c.
Fabranos-Fort, 200.0. Bacom quiet; Shoulars, 350; tilde, 174.c. Sugar-cured hams, 11%@
2a. Bulk masts—None here. Lard—13:613%c.
What -01%607%c.

MARINE.

Port of Christine. Nov. 7 and 8.

Em Corona, St. Joseph, suburies.

Sar L. McDonald, Manister, lumber.

Land City of Grand Hapids, Grand Haven, lumber,

Sar Lumberman, Grand Haven, lumber,

Sar Lumberman, Grand Haven, lumber,

Sar Jamberman, Grand Haven, lumberman,

Sar Jamberman, Grand Haven, lumberman, te ramser, Grand Haven, Innber.

Lunberman, Grand Haven, Innber.

Jose, Muskegon, lumber.

George Dubar, Huskegon, lumber.

Lyman N. Davis, Müskegon, lumber.

His, Muskegon, lumber.

Gis, Muskegon, lumber.

Gis, Muskegon, lumber.

Gis, Muskegon, lumber.

Gis, Muskegon, lumber.

Granger, St. Lumber.

Jan J. Lodwigs Pier, lumber.

Jan J. Lodwigs, Ludwigs Pier, lumber.

Granger, St. Paul's Pier, lumber.

Jan J. Lodwigs, Ludwigs Pier, lumber.

Jan J. Lodwigs, Ludwigs Pier, lumber.

Jan J. Lodwigs, Ludwigs, but ottan dasa, danada sunarres.

but ottan dasa, Grand Haven, number, ata B. Ring, Sangatuck, wood, at the sunarres, St. Joseph, lu nber, at Morse, Port Washington, potatoes. The John, Holland, stones, http://dx.doi.org/10.1008/j.

sar In Color, Holland, stones.

Inp B. H. Owen, Escapaba, 1106 ore.

Inp B. H. Owen, Escapaba, 1106 ore.

Ins Issainaba, 1100 ore.

Ins Issainaba, 1

Schr Guide, White Lake, lumber, Schr Magdalens, White Lake, wood, Schr Minnie Mueller, Ogonte Bay, cedar posts, Prop B. F. Wade, Fort Haron, sandries, Barge Guiding Star, Pers Huron, light. GLEABANCES.

Stim Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop V. H. Hatchman, Buffalo, 58,000 bu wheat,
Bark Favorite, Buffalo, 58,000 bu oats.
Schr L. McDonsid, Mainstee, 1,000 bu oats.
Schr A. Jackson, Muskegon, 100 bu oats.
Schr A. Juckson, Muskegon, 100 bu oats.
Schr Marion Sgan, Buffalo, 14,833 bu wheat,
Schr Marion Sgan, Buffalo, 14,833 bu wheat,
Schr Lizzle Doak, St. Joseph, 50 kegs bear, 40 bris Schr Marnie Wing, Grand Haven, 33 cds stone, 5 Schr J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, 55,991 bu wheat, 5 Schr J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat, 5 Schr J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat, 8 Schr J. A. Wells, Buffalo, 17,899 bu wheat, 5 Schr D. A. Wells, Buffalo, 17,899 bu wheat,

Schr D. A. Wells, Buffalo, 47,893-bu wheat.
Strm Sheborgan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Strm Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Strm Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Strm Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Strip Prop McGrob, Manitate, 599 be corn, 590 bu oats, 65
hrls pork, and sundries.
Schr J. R. Bentley, Buffalo, 52,9352 bu wheat.
Schw S. R. Wilson, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Labpsning, Buffalo, 25,000 bu wheat.
Frop Maydower, Buffalo, 25,000 bu wheat.
Schr P. Seeville, Collingwood, 20,935 bu corn.
Frop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat, 12,000 bris
flour, and sundries.
Prop Pecvices, Harocok and intermediate ports, 9,500
bu corn and sundries.
And 28 vesses icleared light.

En ke Freights

Were dull. Quotable at 4 4c for corn, and 41/25c for wheat, outside for small versels to Buffalo. The charters include: Sohr J. R. Bently, loads wheat for Buffalo at 5c. Friday evening the barges J. Burt, Isppening, and prop Mayflower were taken for wheat to Buffalo at 4/c. Total. 5; capacity, 115,000 bu wheat. The sehr Saginaw loads wheat at Milwaukee for Goderich at 4c free.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

Pour Hurox, May 7.—Down—Props Ocean, Wenona, City of New York, Annie Young; schre Levi Rawson, Edward Blake,
UP—Props Winslow, Nashua; schre H. A. Kent,
Monticello, Schkirk, Helvetia, E. B. Blake, Thomas Monticello, Solkirk, Helvein, E. B. Hake, Thomas Gawn.
Wind Southwest, brisk, Weather fine.
Pont Huron, Mich., May 7—Evening—DownProps Jarvis, Lord; schrs Granthorn, Anna Maria,
Laura Belle, Dashing Wave, Harvest Home, Russia.
UP—Props Comet, James Fisk, Phil Sheridan,
Chauncey Huribut and consort; schr Camden.
The sohr Hattie Wharton, ashore on North Point,
Thunder Bay, got off last night without assistance,
Pont Huron, Mich., Oct. 8.—Down—Props Amacon,
Pacific, St. Clair, Trader and barges; sehrs B. F.,
Pacific, St. Clair, Trader and barges; sehrs B. F. Pour Hurson, andn., Oct. 8.—Down—Props Amagen, Pacific, St. Clair, Trader and barges; schrs B. F. Bruce, James D. Sawyer, L. C. Woodruff, Scotia, Chandler, and Wells, UP—Props William Cowie, Scotia; schrs Morning Light, Eigin, Enstus Corning, Alleghany. WIND—Southwest, brisk. Weather smoky.

Miscellaneous. A portion of the lumber fleet have arrived.

—The schr Catchpole arrived here yesterday ithout her centrabourd. hout her centrepoard. The schr. Ann Tara came in yesterday minus some The schr Ann tara came in your are of her canvass.

Twelve tugs have been laid up; twenty-four are still running.

The tug Bismarck and her barges—Filer, Eldorado, and Marinette—arrived yesterday. They will go into winter quarters as soon as they are unloaded,

The tug Favorite and her barges—Bronson, Sonora, and Ellen Williams—will go to Men. Tones to lay up in a day or two.

in a day or two.

—The pressure o ffreight going to Lake Superior has caused a perfect blockade in the warehouses of Messrs, Leopold & Austrian, both here and at Milwaukee. They have consequently been compelled to telegraph for the prop Norman, playing between Duluth and Portageto come down for a trip, and the steam-barge S. I., Smith has also been chartered for a trip.

trip.

The seow-schr Ionia is ashore at Prisque Isle, laden with barley, and will very likely be a total loss.

—The Erchmond; which rau on Point'au Pellee reef, Thursday morning, has arrived at Detroit. As ehe did not require the services of a steam-pump, it is not ught she received any serious damage. She will e an examination before taking her departure

have an examination before taking her departure again.

—From Lake Ontario reports have been received that the schrs Charm, Scabird, and Paragon are ashore. The schr Walton is ashore on South Bay Peint, Upper Gap, and the prop Stanley and steam-barge Norman achieve on Guil Shouls.

—The tug Sampson, on the passage up Friday night, with the scar F. J. Ring in tow, got aground in Sarnia Bay. She presents about 3 feet of one side out. An effort was made to pull her off by the tug Admiral Porter which proved fruitless. A dredge is now along-side for the purpose of dredging her off.

—The schr Hattle Johnson, ashore on Lake Huron, at North Point, has on board 36,000 bu of wheat, and salied from Chicaso on the 30th 40th. A portion of her cargo has already become damaged, yet the weather was favorable for her release, and the greater part of the cargo will doubtless be saved.

—The tug Livingstone, with steam-pumps and hawser, left Detroit Saturday for Point at Pelles to render assistance to the prop Bean Richmond, ashore there on the Island reef. The steam-barge Henry Howard also wont along to do the lightening if mecessary. The wreck of the sturn City of London, which last summer was burned at Collingwood, and atbesquently sold to Smith & Wyatt of Toronto, has been raised and taken to Ower Sound, where it will be rebuilt. A company has been formed

London, which last summer was burned at Collingwood, and subsequently sold to Smith & Wyatt of Tomoto, has been raised and taken to Owen Sound, where it will be rebuilt. A company has been formed at the latter place for the establishment of a dry-dock and ship-yard, and they will be ready for business in a short time.

—The Detroit Post says the tug Clara, with the barges Farwell and Antisdel in tow, cleared Detroit Friday me ving togo is raise the tug Farorite, sunk at Ear Point, about 3 miles from the mouth of the river. Advices from the spot up to noon Saturday reported considerable progress made, with the prospect, if the weather held good, that the Favorite would be up and inside before midnight. Burke, the diver, accompanied

weather held good, that the Favorite would be up and inside before midnight. Burke, the diver, accompanied the expedition.

—A dispatch states that the achr Wild Bover went ashore a day or two ago, 10 miles from Long Point light. She was loaded with black stone for Toronto, and will prove a total loss. She will be stripped of such of her outfit as can be secured. She was valued at \$10,000, and was partially insured.

—The bay City Luguerman's Gazette says of the lumber prospect: "Chicago will start in on the last of January, 18-5, with a light stock. The Lake Michigan producing districts will have for neat year a full supply, and not a bad prospect for sealing it. This is a combination of circumstances sufficiently novel to be worthy of notice. If it shall turn out that Chicago is the leader of an improvement which will become general in the lumber-trade, it will be an honor scarcely greate than that now conferred upon her by the existing condition of affairs."

—It is claimed by persons who know whereof they speak that had there been a light and fog-bell located at Point Alvino the accidents which have occurred at that place within the last few days might have been easily averted. The Canadian Government could construct a flash-light on a wooden tower, together with a fog-bell, at a comparatively small cost. In case there was a fog or cloud of smoke, as there is a tyresent, the benefits to be derived therefrom would be numerous. It is suggested that a fog-bell be immediately brought into requisition at Long Point to warn mariners from the dangers at that place. We hope the

ours. It is suggested that a rog-bell be immediately brought into requisition at Long Point to warn mariners from the dangers at that place. We hope the Canadian Government will see the necessity and importance of doing what is right in this matter.—Cleveland Heraud,

—The Bay City Chronicle of Saturday says: "The

—The Bay City Chronicle of Saturday says: "The prop Davidson, which went aground on the Big Charity Island on Monday evening, laden with about 11,900 bris of sait, was relieved yesterday about 11 o'clock a. m. The tug Coleman and one of Nick Barkel's lighters went to her assistance yesterday morning and found that the water had raised, making the prospects more favorable for her release. About 300 bris of her load were removed to the lighter, and without much difficulty the tug pulled her off, and she went on her way. The bottom being sand, she sustained no damage whatever."

An Old Horse.

From the Pountkeepsic (N. Y.) Press.

Mayor Eastman has had in his possession for years a horse remarkable not only for his age, but for his eventful history.

In the year 1840 "Old Tom" was owned by Gen. Crugers, of West Point, and was famous as one of the finest parade-horses in the State. He was a model of beauty, large and powerful, long, silvery mane and tail. His age at that time is not known. Gen. Crugers, on leaving West Point, sold the horse for a large sum to Martin Van Buren, and he used him as his favorite saddle horse during his retirement at Kinderhook

from forming, and driving them to the cover or the control of the part of the

GEN. SHALER.

The Man Who Is to Reorganize the Chicage Fire Department.

A Sketch of His Life.

His Career as a Business-Man, a Sol-

dier, and a Fireman. Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune,

New York, Nov. 5, 1874.
The biographer of Alexander Shaler, on completing his work, will have written the incidents of a life which, beginning in unpromising ob-scurity, and gradually developing amid the scenes of honest toil, has apeared at length in the human firmament beaming with that which integrity of character and indomitable per-

severance alone create.

He was born in the old town of Haddam, Conn., in the spring of 1827, and was the son of Capt. Ira Shaler, a West-India trader. Aside from a few terms of schooling in New York City, his education was obtained chiefly in the Brainerd Academy, located in his native town. In 1834 Capt. Shaler abandoned his seafaring vocation, and removed, with his family, to New York City, where he became a stonecutter, and commenced working among the bluestone quar-ries behind the "Palisades," which, for several miles, line the western shore of the Hudson River. Alexander worked with his father in the quarries, with his own hands cutting out flag-stones for the Metropolis, and, in numerous instances, placing them in their final position, where they are now daily pressed by the feet of the thousands who throng the thorough-fares of the lower end of the city. He was not of a robust constitution, but his hardy, out-ofdoor exercise as a stone-cutter developed muscular tissue, with a corresponding amount of nerve force, which proved essential aids in his future military career. Gradually rising to the control of the baisness, now become extensive and profitable, at the commencement of the Rehouses,—two located in Hoboken, N. J., and one in New York City. The firm of Shaler, Gardner & Co. contracted largely for road-building, paving, blasting, and the construction of public works. Under Mr. Shaler's supervision, Palisade avenue in Hudson City, N. J., was graded and built, various avenues in Newark were made, and the extensive excavations in solid rock were accomplished for the immense Guttenberg Brewery, -a structure which constitutes an object of distinctive interest to the reviewer of the scenery of the Lower Hudson.

began in 1845, as a private in the Fifth Company of the Washington Grays, then the Third Regiment, New York Artillery, and now the Eighth Regiment, New York Infantry. After a service in this company of two years' duration, in 1848 he was transferred to the Second Company of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, where, within a period of one year, he was made a First Lieutenaut. In 1850 he was elected Captain, held the position for ten years, and then became the Major of the regiment, although having meanwhile repeatedly declined offers of promotion For five or six years he resided in Hoboken, N. Regiment of the Hudson (N. J.) Brigade, con-temporary with his Captaincy in the New York Seventh Regiment. The former position he resigned, however, upon being elected a Major in New York. As a strict military disciplinarian and good tactician, Gen. Shaler has always borne a high reputation. When a member of the Washington Grays, he gained universal esteem by his personal and military merits; and, as the Captain of the Second Company, he not only had the reputation of being one of the best officers in the regiment, but his command was regarded as a model company. When the Chicago Zouaves made their exhibition tour, in 1860, Capt. Shaler pluckily entered his company into a competitive drill with the former, in the presence of the officers at West Point, and soon after received a gold medal as an acknowl-edgment from Col. Ellsworth that the Second

GEN. SHALER'S MILITARY LIFE.

Company of the Seventh Regiment was THE EST DEILLED BODY which the Chicago Zouaves had seen. His mil-itary reputation in New Jersey was no less flattering and deserved. Immediately on the ediately on the receipt of the intelligence ler proceeded to Washington. At the White House be met Col. Ellsworth, by whom he was introduced to Mr. Lincoln, and to Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War. The Secretary manifested the secretary of War. The Secretary manifested an earnest desire for troops to protect the City of Washington with all dispatch, and promised Maj. Snaler anything if he would but get 1,000 menthere within a week. These facts being reported by Maj. Shaler to Col. Marshall Lefferts, the Commandant of the Seventh Regiment, a meeting of the officers was called, and, as a result, in these datasets the regiment, was an result, in three days the regiment was en route to Washington. Maj. Shaler remain-ed with the Seventh during its ed with the seventh during its stay in the Capital; and on the 11th of June. 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First United States Chasseurs. The Hon. John Cochrane was appointed Colonel at the same time. The organpointed Colonel at the same time. The organization, equipment and discipline of this regiment were intrusted to Lieut.-Col. Shaler. A camp of instruction was established at Willett's Point, on Long Island, and in August, 1861, the regiment, fully organized and equipped, splendidly drilled, and numbering 1,000, marched down Broadway, on their way to Washington. In October, 1861, Camp Cochrane was established In October, 1861, Camp Cochrane was established near Washington, and the instruction of the Chasseurs by Col. Shaler was entered into with a zest; and a degree of discipline was acquired which, in after battles, proved of it finite value. One cannot follow Col. Shaler through all the battles in which he was engaged, WITHOUT WRITING THE HISTORY OF THE WAR

Having been assigned to the Fourth Army Corps, he was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, -pursning the enemy when that stronghold was evacuted,-and reached Williamsburg on the 11th of May, 1862, where he supported the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment in that bloody battle. On the 31st of May he was in the famous battle of Fair Oaks. At the battle of Malvers Hill, the command of Col. Shaler did wonderful execution, preventing the enemy from forming, and driving them to the cover of the woods by their well-directed fire. His conduct in this battle was one of the bases for his subsequent Major-Generalship. On the 11th of July he was commissioned Colonel of the regiment, in the place of Col. Cochrane.

Col. Shaler was with Gen. Couch in 1862, in the latter's pursuit of Gen. McClaws, and immediately afterwards marched to the battle-field of Seventh Massachusetts Regiment in that bloody

prison-life as cheerful as possible, produced a feeling of interest in him, which manifested itself, shortly after his capture, by the writing of numerous letters by the prisoners to friends at the South, to take good care of Gen. Shaler, In April, 1864, Gen. Shaler returned to the Army of the Potomac, and, on the 6th of May, he took part in the battle of the Wilderness. Having fought all day, with varying success, at about 5 o'clock in the evening he rode into the words on the right of his position, to gather in what men might have strayed in that direction, for the purpose of re-forming his line, when he found himself surrounded by the enemy, and was.

for the purpose of re-forming his line, when he found himself surrounded by the enemy, and was.

Competially to surrender.

In this battle ha had been wounded, and his garments were perforated in three places. Gen. Shaler was turned over to Capt. Page, of Gordon's brigade of Georgia troops, then taken to Gen. Ewell's headquarters, and the next day was marched to Orange Court-House, where he was treated with a kindness that elicited the remonstrances of the residents of the town. A Richmond paper, however, remarked that, in consideration of his kindness to prisoners at Johnson's Island, he should have every courtesy consistent with his position as a prisoner-of-war, adding: "He has a reputation for gentlemanly qualities not often found in a Yankee."

Gen. Shaleraud the prisoners with him were sent to Augusts, Ga. His experiences there were recorded in a diary, which, though full of interest, is of too great length for reproduction here. On the 17th of May orders were issued to remove the Union prisoners to Danville, and, on arriving there, Gen. Shaler and comrades were confined in some tobacco-warehouses, and fed on the black bean soap so famous in Lubby Prison, and, moreover, were denied the pure air at the windows, on the petil of their lives. But they did not remain long, being hurried further South. On arriving at Augusts, Ga., the prisoners were met by Goy. Cummings, of Utah, who treated them with every allowable consideration and kindness. On the 24th of May they reached Macon, Ga., and were there confined in prison until they were removed to Charleston. They then remained at Ashley River until they were exchanged, on the ensuing of the 3d of August. Soon after, Gen. Shaler started for New Orleans, reported to Gen. Canby, and in November assumed the command of the Seventh Army Corps and the post at Duvall's Bluff in Arkansas, where he remained until mustered out of the Seventh Army Corps and the command of the Seventh Army Corps and the command of the Seventh Army Corps and the command of the Seventh Army

President to be

MAJOR-GENERAL BY BREVET,

with rank from July 27, 1865.

With the remarkable and distinguished record presented above, Gen. Shaler returned to New York, only to be again called from private life to the command of the First Division National Guard, State of New York,—being appointed by Gov. Fenton on the 23d of January, 1867, and the State Senate unanimously conditioning the appointment on the same day. He assumed command of the Division on the 1st of February, and still holds this houorable position. Those who have witnessed the magnificent pageants presented by the First Division of the New York National Guard, on the occasions of their National Guard, on the occasions of their annual parades and not unfrequent receptions

annual parades and not unfrequent receptions of eminent personages, will attest to the manifest good results of Gen. Shaler's discipline and remarkable powers for organization.

Previous to his assumption of this command, it had long been a source of regret and complaint that a margin of two or more hours might be invariably allowed by the invarient expectator, whenever the Division pauded, because spectator, whenever the Division paraded, be-fore the line was ready to move, however pre-cisely the general orders may have given the minute to begin the march. But, under Gen. Shaler, it required

Shaler, it required

BUT A SINGLE LESSON

to teach the brigade and regimental commanders
that 12 o'clook did not mean 2, and that the
Major-General Commanding was inflexible in
his determination to start at the appointed
hour, even if he and his staff alone composed nour, even it he and his steff alone composed the forces on the formation-ground. When it is considered that the Division embraces three brigades, of fourteen regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, with batteries of artillery—the whole aggregating nearly 10,000 men—with armories located in distant parts of the city, it will perhaps be realized what leave must have been involved in securing. what labor must have been involved in securing what is or must have ceen involved in securing this remarkable punctuality, deviated from in no instance. But this was not the only reform in-augurated by Gen. Shaler. It was generally known that his long and thorough military train-ing, at home and in the field, had rendered him an unfailing critic, from whose experienced eye on error, nowever trivial, escaped unnoticed.

His presence, therefore, in the company or regimental diil-room—such visits being frequent and general—was sure to bring out the best effort alike of officers and men. This, in a measure, has fostered and developed that peculiar courts which has made the militiar measure, has fostered and developed that peculiar esprit which has made the militia of New York the pride and wonder of the nation. Ever on the alert for opportunities whereby the First Division might secure still greater eminence in efficiency and value, Gen. Shaler was instrumental not only in having Tompkius Square transformed into a convenient, though not at all adequate, parade-ground for the use of single regiments, but also in associating the National Guard with the Amateur Rift Club in the com-Juard with the Amateur Rifle Club in the con Guard with the Amsteur Rine Cho in the com-petitive shooting at the now world-renowned Creedmoor Range,—the scene of the recent in-ternational rifle match,—and accomplishing his crowning work of the purchase by the City of New York of a tract of land, in Westchester County, having an area amply sufficient for the purposes of a division parade-ground and for brigade field-exercise. The latter, for many years, had been "a consummation devotily to be wished," and, when completed, will inaugurate a new era in National-Guard efficiency.

The law creating the " METROPOLITAN FIRE-DEPARTMENT " "METROPOLITAN FIRE-DEPARTMENT"
went into effect in 1865; but the first Board of
fire Commissioners, who had been appointed by
Gov. Fenton, after a trial of two years found
that they had made unsatisfactory progress in
organizing and developing the splendid material
under their charge. Many of the evils that had
beset the old volunteer-system were yet uneradicated, and, although the elements which
constituted the new Department were harmonious and in sympathy with each other, still, from
an absence of proper organization, it was found
that they had not been brought into the subjection and control without which the system
must fail of the results acticipated. Thus, at
times, the want of a controlling head was seriously felt, and, as a consequence, the occasional times, the want of a controlling head was seri-ously left, and, as a consequence, the occasional clashing of authority tended to cause unfor-tunate exisencies, for which prevention and remedy had alike been sought in vain. Hence the Department alternated between being

the Department alternated between being governed too much and not enough. At this critical juncture, in 1867, a new Commission was appointed by the Governor of New York, which included Gen. Shaler as its President and ruling spirit. Realizing at once the difficulties that had lain in the path of his predecessors, he immediately entered into the work of reorganization with such a zeal, that, ere long. eal, that, ere long,

began to be developed from the hitherto-inextreable confusion. In 1870, however, the passage of the notorious "Tweed Charter" gave birth to the "Fire Department of the City of New York," took the appointing power from the Governor of the State, and bestowed it upon the Mayor of the city. But the good fruits of Gen. Shaler's labor were beginning now to be manifested and appreciated. The public sentiment had grown so strong in Gen. Shaler's favor, that Mayor Hall, in the exercise of his prerogative, was left no other recourse but that of reappointing him President of the Board. This was done, atthough a Board otherwise of a quite different complexion was selected. But, in 1873, the "Reform Charter" was passed by the Legislature, and, among other changes under it, the number of the members composing the Board was reduced from five to three. Mayor Havemeyer added another to his many mistakee by allowing Gen. Shaler to retire, and thus New York's great loss becomes Chicago's enviable gain.

nies. Each battalion, again, was assigned to a distinct field of labor, in its respective brigade territory,—trespassing such limits only when called to the aid of some needful battalion, within whose province a fire might be razing which they could not subdue. The entire force was controlled by a Chief-Engineer, who was subject to the orders of the Board of Fire Commissioners. Soon after the Department had been organized in this manner, the fire-alarm telegraph was introduced, thereby perfecting a system which has ultimately made the Fire Dapartment of New York unequaled on the American Continent. The discipline, too, has quite reached a condition of perfection. So exceedingly strict are the rules for the government of officers and men, and so rigidly are they enforced, that not even a near relative of Gen. Shaler, who had held an important positien in the Department; escaped the penalty of dismissal in consequence of a breach of duty.

breach of duty.

IN HIS PERSONAL APPEABANCE,

Gen. Shaler is a very tall, graceful and wellformed man, pleasing in his address, and affable
in his manners. He has blue eyes, light hair,
and "a mustache of the fighting color," as
Thoodore Winterop described it. He is warmhearted, cordial, and affectionate, and enjoys
domestic life more than most men, with his wife
and two daughters. As a man of humans he

domestic life more than most men, with his wild and two daughters. As a man of business, he was successful; as a military man, he was noted for his promptness, activity, discipline, bravery, and parasverance.

A POLISH COLONY IN INDIANA.

Their Habitations and Habits.

Correspondence of The Chicago Pribune.
La Porte, Ind., Nov. 5, 1874. To see primitive habitations of Liliputian pro-portions, it is not necessary to go on a journey-to Liliput, nor to DuChaillu's Region of the Dwarfs; for those of the Poles in La Porte County, Ind., will be found sufficiently small to open metropolitan eyes wide with astonishment. Recently I was strolling through the woods about a mile from Rolling Prairie, and discovered—one of many—a residence which is really a curiosity. The sight of it led me to moralize wisely to myself; but, as my meditations were of an exceedingly weighty character, I shall not burden The Tribune with them, more than to remark, in passing, that different peopl have different ways of living,—which is, as Mr. Weller, Sr., would say, "a walnable obserwation." There are thousands of men and women whose hearts would cease to beat if they were compelled to give their luxuri-ous mansions in exchange for dwelling-places such as this; there are other thousands who would enjoy, in favorable weather, the novelty of the situation for about two hours; and there is now and then a cross between a Timon and a hermit who, disgusted with nimself and the whole world, would like it permanently. Personally, I don't think it would be agreeable, albeit, if my salvation were at stake, and good provisions were furnished, I think I could manage to make out for a few days. If you were publishing an illustrated paper, I would send you a sketch of the "house" of which I am talking, for it is a fine specimen.

Imagine a dismal-looking woods, and, in the most dismal part of it, a few small logs so arnearly high enough for a pretentious dog-kennel, with a shed-roof of boards, sucks, and straw, and you have it. And, masters, remember that there is one small entrance for a door, a fissure there is one small entrance for a door, a fissure for a window, and the mealy dirt for a floor. There are no bedsteads, no chairs, no stoves, no partitions. When the weather is warm, the cooking is done outside the but; when cold, in-side. A fire is kindled near the centre, and the smoke is at liberty to find its way out at the the most curvenient places. A square look at it would cure the most sanguine love-sick youth of whatever ailings he might have in reference to his contentment anywhere with the Helen of his choice. He would turn away sadly and quote from Keats, if poetical:

Love in a hut is— Love, forgive us—cinders, ashes, dust,

Love in a hut is—
Love, forgive us—cinders, ashes, dust.

Within one of these rude cabins you will sometimes find human beings to the number of a baker's dozen—men, women, and children—huddled promiscuously together like so many criminals. How they contrive to eat, sleep, and live therein, is more than I am competent to make out. The majority of them do not speak or understand English, as they have only been in this country a few months; but some of them are sufficiently Anglicized to converse in the language of "The States."

During the sickly season there was a good deal of suffering among them for want of help and attention. But they do not seem to have a particle of faith in our physicians, and, when they do resort to medicine, it is a compound of stuff unheard of and unknown in this country. I saw a sick child, a few weeks since, which had a dangerous fever; and, though the day was unpleasantly warm, the mother had carried it to an opening in the wood, where it steamed between feathers and comforters, right in the rays of the sun! I naturally volunteered

rays of the sun! I naturally volunteered to go and get a physician; but, when the mother became aware of my intentions, she appeared to be alarmed, and, by signs, gave me to understand that she did not want medical assistance; and, sheeling over the sufferer, she made the sign of the Cross.

In the main, the Poles are a quiet, inoffensive, industrious people, whose worst vices are stealing and drinking,—the former in a comparatively small number of cases; and the latter, never in excess. But they are all, like Falstaff, given to drink; and, when there is a dance at a nabob's palace (by which, gentle reader, I mean the hewed-log cabin of a Pole owning \$1,000), they go in, nip and tuck, for a grand old union of heart and hands, bottles and lips (with a Polish "Auld lang syne" between; and what beer is to a Teuton, ale and sherry to a Johnny Bull, opium and tea to the heathen Chinee, claret to a Frenchman, and straight Robinson-County whisay to a trueborn Southerner, is alcohol, pure and unadulterated, to a Pole! He drinks it with water, and he relishes it; his wife enjoys the same; his maiden aunt unbends and grows communicative under its pacifying influence: his mother-in-law ated, to a Pole! He drinks it with water, and he relishes it; his wife enjoys the same; his maiden aunt unbends and grows communicative under its pacifying influence; his mother-in-law ceases to flourish the hoe-handle; and his children are happy, but not hilarious. All dance and sing,—sing, for aught I know, the triumph of Hoel, or an invocation to Odiu: and be it recorded just here, to their honor, that they conduct their tantzyu with commendable propriety. The women, who chop wood and work in the fields, and are as strong as Amazons, are treated (perhaps out of policy) by the men with a modest courtesy which might be sought in vain among people more refloed than they.

The new Polish arrival has an unpleasant, cringing way of doffing his hat that makes you think of monarchy. The men shake hands when they meet, and salute each other with a kiss; and they bless each other, in the name of the Mother of All Sorrows, at parting. A few of them, if the very quintessence of truth were known, doubt that this is the best country lighted by the sun. They vote any ticket that happens to fall in their hands, and they do it with an unconcern which can only come from an unequivocal incomprehension of its meaning.

When they enter a grocery, they call for the best of what they want, and pay for it without questioning the price. They buy the best sugar, the best coffee, the best alcohol, and bow to the salesman on leaving his room. They take to the woods, on first coming to America, as naturally as babies take the measles or muskrats to the water.

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#### RAILROAD NEWS.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Question of Roads Crossing at Grade.

Judge Drummond's Opinion in the Chicago & Pacific Case,

Miscellaneous Hems.

\*\*THE QUESTION OF RAILBOAD CROSSING THE SOUTHWITTEN AND CROSSING AND THE SOUTHWITTEN AND CROSSI

pour own views?

Col. Wilcox—Not so. I sav, so that we do not abuse the authority conferred upon us.

Judge Drummond—Well,

THAT IS RATHER VAGUE.

If a railroad that is being built is about to cross

If a railroad that is being built is about to cross another, it is a very important question whether the railroad that is going to cross an old railroad has the right to determine for itself in what manner it shall cross. If you say it is a matter to be determined by the joint efforts of both, or what may be said to be conductive to the interests of both, then that is another question. If, on the other hand, it is to be determined by the interests of the public that is another question. interests of the public, that is another question. There are three views you may take of it, and y are all pretty important questions.
ol. Wilcox—My opinion is that it is to be de-

can agree. If not, then we must examine the laws of the State, and exercise the power-there conferred, so we do not abuse it.

Judge Drummond—Well, I would agree to that provided you would confine it in this way,—so you do not abuse or injure either the rights of the public or the rights of the railway you are about to cross. Defining it in that way, I agree with you.

th you.

Mr. Ayer—As I understand it, a railway cor-ration, acquiring the right of way from the late, does not acquire the exclusive right of Judge Drummond—I understand all that. Mr. Ayer said the State had pointed out the mode in which compensation for crossings may be ascertained. The question was, can any court annex conditions to the right of crossing, which are not found in the statute law of the

Judge Drummond-I do not understand that the Legislature of this State has ever prescribed that a new railroad must necessarily cross an old railroad at grade when it can cross in any

ther way.

Mr. Aver—They have never said the contrary.

Judge Drummond—That may be. The question is,

WHETHER THE COURTS HAVE NOT SOME CONTROL. whether the courts have not some control.

Over this matter within the language of the Legislature. That is the only question. Now, in a case before me the other day as to a rail-road-crossing between the Michigan Central and the Pittsburg & Baltimore Railroad, I would not agree to eujoin because I thought it might prevent the completion of the road within the time it was desirable the road should be finished. But, while I refused to grant the injunction, I stated expressly that I would not admit that a court of chancery had no control over the subject matter within the proper meaning of the language used by the Legislature of Indiana. I was not prepared to say that the legislation was so clear and distinct that, under all circumstances, a new road, in crossing an old one, must cross at grade. I reserved the power to issue the injunction at any time. I shall make an order directing a survey to be made, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there can be made, consistently with the geography of the country, a crossing of one road over the other as the case may be. I think we cannot always law down infearible rules on this question. I am not prepared to say that the Legislature has no right as the case may be. I think we cannot always lay down inflexible rules on this question. I am not prepared to say that the Legislature has no right p say a railroad shall cross another at grade or hall not. It is not likely they ever will. It will mobably always be left somewhat indefinite, and the question is, whether there is not a power to control it and regulate it for the interests of the railroads themselves and the public. One of the railroads themselves and the public. One of the reasons why I refused the injunction in the Indiana case was because I was inclined to think the legislation of the State rather indicated that the roads might cross at grade unless there was something special to prevent it.

In reply to an inquiry of the Court, Col. Wilson stated

strong statement on behalf of the Northwestern Judge Drummond then orchy delivered the

injuriously affected. That is my present impression.

Col. Wilcox said

THE QUESTION OF EXPENSE

might be a small one to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, but it was a vital one to the Chicago & Pacific Railroad. There were over twenty bids made for laying the remaining track.

Judge Drummond—I shall not issue any injunction at present. I will make the order for a commission on Monday morning.

The defendants' solicitor continued to plead the poverty of his company, and their inability to bear the increased expense of an overcrossing, whereupon Judge Drummond remarked, turning to complainant's solicitor: "Perhaps your folks will help to pay that expense. I shall be inclined to make them. You come here asking for something that is going to be for your advantage for all time to come. I desire to have you come together and see if you can make some satisfactory arrangement that will be for your mutual interest. It is a little expense or it may be a heavy expense. I would like to have some arrangement made about this on Monday. I want an order drawn appointing a Commissioner or master—some competent engineer—for the purpose of examining the situation of the ground, to determine whether it is practicable for this road to cross over the other, and the expense, and also to report to the Court the peculiar risks and dangers there are, and the damage which would be caused by crossing at grade—all the various incidental matters—everything connected with the difficulty of crossing. I make no order regarding the condemnation suit begun in Kane County. That is simply for nected with the difficulty of crossing. I make no order regarding the condemnation suit begun in Kane County. That is simply for the purpose of determining the amount of damage which should be paid. This court does not take jurisdiction of that question, except incidentally, at any rate. Whether you can cross at grade is entirely a question fairly before this court. The question of compensation is not. I make no order. My impression is that, whatever order I make, I ought to make it in such a way as to protect your rights. I should not want to interfere with the work on the new road. ever order I make, I ought to make it in such a way as to protect your rights. I should not want to interfere with the work on the new road. A temporary arrangement might be made to go on and cross the old road temporarily."

Mr. Cook said their road was willing to allow the new road to switch the temporarily. the new road to switch into their track and out of it for a temporary crossing. This proposition Judge Drummond thought was very fair.

This morning further developments may be

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SARATOGA AGREEMENT. A rumor prevailed in railway circles last Saturday that the Grand Trunk Railway had finally been induced to sign the Saratoga agreement. The agents of the road in this city had heard nothing of such action up to Saturday evening. and they were inclined to discredit the report, as the Grand Trunk never yet entered into any combination whatever. Should the rumor, however, prove correct, it will change the situation in regard to the Saratoga agreement considera-bly. The Baltimore & Ohio Bailroad will then be the only road east of Chicago that still refuses to enter into the combination. Should this road hold out in its refusal to join, a relentless war will be waged against it by the combination. The Baltimore & Ohio, however, is a corporation of considerable nerve and backbone, and will not the reasons why I refused the injunction in the Indiana case was because I was inclined to think the legislation of the State rather indicated that the roads might cross at grade unless there was something special to prevent it.

In reply to an inquiry of the Court, Col. Wilson the Pennsylvania Railroad Company made war upon it, it is one prevent it in a new contest with the combination the road is graded ready for the iron to a point in De Kalb County, 30 or 40 miles west of Elgin, and is graded ready for the iron to a point in De Kalb County, 30 or 40 miles west of Elgin. The iron is upon the dock in Chicago, and the ties are upon the line of the road; the timber and bringing are in, and it is of the utmost importance to the life of the Company that the road be completed this year.

Air. George C. Campbeil, of this city, concluded the argument of the case, with a clear, easily be brought in. It is very wealthy, and in

city and Dubuque. The rates are a trifle

First chas, per 100 fbs..... First chass, per 100 hs. 50

8coond class, per 100 bs. 40

Third class, per 100 bs. 35

Fourth class, per 100 bs. 25

Fifth class, per 100 bs. 25

Fifth class, per 100 bs. 50

Sali, cement, plaster, stucco per brl, over 25 brls and less than car-load wheat in car lots of 18,000 hs or over, per 100 hs 00

Other grain and mill stuffs, in car lots of 18,000 hs or over, per 100 hs 25

Lumber, shingles, and lath, per 100 hs, actual weight. 18

THE ERIE BAILWAY.

Special Disadeh to The Chicaco Tribens.

New York, Nov. 8.—Extraordinary efforts are making by the Eric Railway Company to obtain business and extend their traffic. Heretofore much of their business has been neglected, particularly the local passenger and freight traffic. John N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent, has increased the accomodations for local travel, and, as a consequence, the business has largely increased. The latest movement aromises to be an important one, masmuch as it will result in a probale working arrangement with the Great Western and Canada Southern Railroads; of Canada, and, possibly, with the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, the Buffalo & Jamestown, and the Grand Trunk of Canada. Some days ago the Rt. Hon. Hugh Childers, M. P., President of the Great Western Railroad, accompanied by John N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent, and John N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent, and R. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent of the Eric Railway, and Joseph Price, General Manager, and W. K. Muir, Superintendent of the Great Western Railroad, made an excursion around the harbor to examine the terminal facilities of this port. During his visit here there was considerable, discussion as a to the relations port. During his visit here there was considerable discussion as to the relations between the two companies. It is now intended to construct a depot at Buffalo which will accommodate the Erie, the Great Western of Canada, and probably the Grand Trunk of Canada. If the several roads agree, it is proposed to erect a building which will be to Buffalo what the Grand Central is to New York. Reciprocal freight and traffic relations have been entered into between the Erie and Grant Western Roads. freight and traine relations have been entered into between the Erie and Great Western Roads, freight and passenger cars being run by the Erie over the latter's line as far as Chicago.

REPORT OF THE MICHIGAN RAILECAD COMMITTEE.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 7.—The Railroad Commissioners' reports appreciate the returns received.

issioners' report embraces the returns received from thirty-five companies in active operation and from twelve others whose roads are either and from twelve others whose roads are either only projected or only partly built. Nine of the thirty-five are branches operated by other companies, which are either their owners or lessees. The aggregate length of the thirty-five operated roads, lying without as well as within the State, is 5.584.41 miles, and in Michigan alone 2.55 miles. The double track laid in Michigan 3 253 miles. The double track laid in Michigan

amounts to 55.75.

Additional track laid in 1873: Chicago & Canada Southern, and Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit, 90.50 miles; Chicago & Northwestern, 95.50; Detroit & Bay City, 35.50; Grand Rapids & Indians, 79; Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, 8; total, 275.75.

total, 275.75.

The capital stock of roads in operation is \$139,441,575.75, and ranges from \$69,400.75 per mile in the case of the Michigan Central to \$2,036.60 in that of the Kalamazoo & South Haven branch, and averages for all roads \$27,139.01 The total debt is \$148,814,623.77,—com-

The total debt is \$149,814,023,77,—com-prising \$134,924,045.80 founded debt, and \$13,890,577.97 floating debt. The debts of the Michigan Central, Lake Shore & Michi-gan Southern, and Detroit & Miwankee Roads were each about \$40,000 per mile. The average earnings above expenses, per mile, \$2,619.82. But three roads paid dividends during the year. The Michigan Central paid 4 per cent in stock, amounting to \$719,656. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern paid 10 per cent on preferred stock, and 4 per cent on company stock. The Chicago & Nuthwastern paid. mon stock. The Chicago & Northwestern paid 3\( \) per cent on preferred stock, \( \) 751,942.24.

Two bundred and fifty persons were injured during the year, ninety-four fatally. Forty percent of the injuries occurred beyond the control of the victims, and 60 per cent by their own conclusions.

The returns of many companies, reporting their average rates per ton per mile, show reductions from the rates of previous years, varying from about 2 to 4 per cent. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern report a steady downward movement in the rates per ton for the entire freight movement of this road for the past six

#### GREENVILLE, MISS.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Nov. 4, 1874. to the Editor of The Chicago Tribune :

SIR: After the many uppleasant and gloomy tters sent you of the condition of things at the South, it is surely agreeable to find at least one point that is an exception to the general state of

this country.

After leaving Memphis on one of the beautiful teamers of the Mississippi River, the traveler sees little to vary the scenery of the low banks of that great stream, with the exception of Helena, on the Arkansas shore, until be is landed at this thriving little city. There is so much life bere, and appearances

are so like those of a genuine Northern town, that the stranger is induced to stop and look around. The town is so situated that it possess remarkable commercial advantages, and, being the county-seat of Washington County,—one of the very best (if not the most wealthy) counties of the State, it controls all the business of this as well as the adjoining counties on both the north and south,—it being the only river-town of any importance for a distance of more than 200 miles. This for a distance of more than 200 miles ogether with the fact that the State Levy Board together with the fact that the State Levy Board for all this section is located here, causes the streets to be crowded each day with country-people, who come in to do their trading. The floods of last spring did little or no damage in this country, and the Levy Board have just let the contract for constructing 215,000 cubic yards. additional embankments, to make the property all the more secure against the rains of the comabg winter.
About 20,000 bales of cotton are shipped from

About 20,000 bales of cotton are snipped from this point annually. At the close of the War, the land where the city of 3,000 people now stands was cultivated in cotton, and could have been purchased for \$50 an acre, whereas it is now selling for that amount per front foot. Many o the residences are very elegant indeed, and sur-rounded by such beautiful foliage as is only found in this Southern climate.

The most important of the public buildings

The moet important of the public buildings are the Catholic, Methodist, and Episcopal Churches, the Court-House, two school-houses, public hall, two other churches, and the jail,—the last a handsome two-story brick building. A machine-shop, planing-mill, saw-mill, cotton-seed-factory, and an extensive brick-kiln, are in operation. Two good banks furnish ample banking facilities for the merchants.

The Greenville, Columbus & Birmingham Railroad terminates here, and is completed ready for the iron for several miles, and the construction-train is expected to be running before

result for the iron for several miles, and the construction-train is expected to be running before winter. This will open up to Greenville a very large section of the richest and most fertile portion of the South, when she may be expected to shoot forward, and rival some of her older sisters, both in point of population and commerce.

sisters, both in point of population and commerce.

The society to be found here is unexceptionable. It is composed of families from the very best circles from both the South and the North, and the stranger at once feels himself at home by the warm reception given him.

About two months since a destructive conflagration swept away about sixty of the principal business-houses; but now, instead of ruins, we see elegant new brick business-blocks rising up, instead of the small frame buildings to be found there before. The loss by the fire was about \$250,000, about three-fifths of which was insured. Although this was a sad disaster, the Town of Greenville is not crushed, and the day is not far distant when she will be recognized as one of the most important commercial points on the Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans.

8. H.

NEWSPAPER CONSOLIDATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
QUINCY, Ill. Nov. 3.—The Quincy Tribune and
Westliche Presse, the two German daily papers
of this city, have been consolidated in the Cathplic interest, and will appear to-morrow under

Prices exceedingly reasonable.
Warranted first-class in quality. Terms, \$50 cash; balance, \$25 monthly. Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street.

Hotel for Sale. Hotel for Sale.

The furniture, fixtures, stores, and lease of the "Metropolitan Hotel," St. Paul, Minn., are for sale. Sale necessary to settle the estate of the late Gilbert Dutcher. Address J. C. Burbank, St. Paul, Minn.

The Glitter of White Teeth, beautified by Fragrant Sozodont, behind a dark mus-tache, makes sad havoc with the ladies, and teeth thus mpearled, in the mouth of a pretty girl, are fatal to LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ANOTHER CHURCH TROUBLE. Church matters are getting to be quite as ensational, and therefore as necessary to report, as amusement or theatrical goesip. Scarcely a day passes without an event of some kind which sets the community quite in a fever of excitement. It is not necessary to recur to late and familiar instances to confirm this statement which everybody recognizes as being a fact. The latest agitation which has overtaken any church community is that which ensued upon the discovery late last week of the deficiency in the account of the Treasurer and one of the ushers of a church in this city. The amount of loss which the church will bear is variously estimated at from \$5,000 to \$10,000. which was made up of sums collected by the Treasurer in his official capacity.

The manner in which the Treasurer managed to get so deeply into the church's debt is stated as follows: He is in business, and of late his speculations have been unusually unfortunate, and he has met with some losses. Unable to meet his obligations, and probably hoping that fortune would turn in his favor and relieve him from any misfortune or disclosure, he has been tempted to appropriate the sentials of the church, and also to borrow money of various of its parishioners, under the plea that it was necessary to raise certain amounts to meet current obligations. How long he has practiced this method of sustaining his failing fortunes is not known. But it has probably been going on for some time, and has brought him at length to the practice of a system of deceit and prevarication that has been wonderfully sustained for the past month. Under the plea that he was unable to collect the pew rents because of the impecunious condition of the pew-holders, it is stated that he has borrowed sums ranging from \$100 to \$1,500 from various members of the church, including the pastor and several church officers. In some of these instances the money has been raised on his notes, upon which he would get the indorsement of The manner in which the Treasurer managed several courch officers. In some of these instances the money has been raised on his notes, upon which he would get the indorsement of some of the gentlemen spoken of, merely as a matter of form, upon representing to them that he was unable to collect the church bills, and as the peculiar obligation must be met, he would pledge his own means to meet it, only asking that they would indorse the note. Such magnitude in the second of the victims to sign the nature.

nanimity induced the victims to sign the papers which they are now obliged to meet.

The pastor himself, under the apprehension that hard times had come on, and were afflicting his people in a peculiar degree, and subsequently fearing, upon the representation that pewowners would not pay up, that they were getting tired of hearing him, and felt hesitant about paying his salary, has refused to accept it for the past three months, and, as a natural consequence, his sermons have borne appropriate reference to the peculiar trials and tribulations of business men in seasons of great financial depression.

nanimity induced the victims to sign the paper

cial depression.

The Treasurer's debts amount to \$37,000, with assets of \$2,000. Of this amount it is surmised by members of the congregation that at least \$15,000 is due to the church, official and congregational. The Treasurer made a confession of his embarrassed condition to the pastor, who, being quite in a state of despar at the prospect of collecting anything to pay his salary through the regular channels, asked the Treasurer for some of the bills, which he said he would collect himself. Upon this decision on the part of the clergyman, the Treasurer confessed his shortcomings, and explained the cause of the financial depression in the church.

The loss is a severe one, both to the church and congregation, but particularly to the former, and congregation, but particularly to the former, since it is yet in its infancy, and though well supported, has many demands upon it for help

#### THE FIRST SCOTCH CHURCH. THE MAJORITY.

There were some apprehensions of difficulty at the First Scotch Presbyterian Church vester day morning, by reason of an attempt, by the Chatham Presbytery, of Canada, from which the First Church was recently withdrawn, in order to join the Chicago Presbytery, to declare the pastoral charge vacant. It will be remembered that the act of withdrawal from the Chatham Presbytery was accomplished by a vote of four-fifths of the membership of the First Scotch Church. The minority of one-fifth refused to abide by the will of the majority, and instituted an at-tempt to retain the Church property. The tempt to retain the Church property. The canny Scots, sibeti good, sound Presbyterians, possess something of the spirit of Peter when he smote off the ear of the high priest's servant; and they had no notion of knuckling under to the smail body of disaffected members. It was known that the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, formerly a Roman Catholic priest, but now a Presbyterian minister at St. Anne, Kankakee County, had received from the Chatham Presbytery authority ceived from the Chatham Presbytery authority to declare the pastoral charge vacant in the First Scotch Church, the pastor, Mr. Maclauchlan, having resigned his connection with that Presbytery. To this rather summary and high-handed proceeding Mr. Maclauchlan and his supporters determined to interpose prompt and equally summary measures. They decided that the summary measures. They decided that the Rev. M. Chiniquy should not occupy the pulpit of the First Scotch Church, and, accordingly, when the gentleman from Kankakee made his appearance yesterday morning, he was met at the church door by Mr. Maclauchian, who politely but firmly notified him that he would not be per mitted to occupy the pulpit. The pastor's dic-tum was backed up by half a dozen brawny Elders, who stood ready to resort to muscle when moral suasion failed. Moreover, a pair of po-licemen in full uniform had been secured for the occasion, with instructions to protect the pulpit from all disturbers whomsoever. Their services were not needed, as Mr. Chiniquy retired in good were not needed, as hr. Chiniquy retired in good order as soon as he had been denied even the poor privilege of making an announcement of the place where the Chatham faction would meet for Divine service. The regular services of the First Church were proceeded with the company of the proceeded with in due form, and nothing more notable occurred than the retirement from the church occurred than the retirement from the church of a few members of the minority, who came in, went to their pews, seized their Bibles and psalm-books, and then solemnly marched down and out. Everything was quet and orderly, and no especial reference was made by Pastor Mac-Lauchlan to the event.

Lauchlan to the event.

THE MINORITY.

The Chathamites, under the lead of Brothers Gowan and McPherson, repaired to the Woman's Home, on Jackson street, and in one of the parlors held service, the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy officiating. He said be should not make the church difficulty the subject of his remarks at this time, but would defer it till evening, when he would present the Chatham side of the affair. He contented himself merely with reading the following documents:

following documents:

To be read on Sabbath, 8th November, morning and evening, in the First Scotch Church, Chicago:
In consequence of the resignation of Mr. James McLauchlan, which occurred on the 28th day of October last, the Presbytery of Chatham hereby intimate and declare that the pastoral charge of this congregation is now vacant, and further call upon all parties having interest in the same to proceed to fill up the vacancy with all convenient speed, and according to the laws and practice of the Churci.

ROBERT H. WARDEN, Presbyterian Clerk.

BOTHWELL, Oct. 29, 1874.

My Dear Mr. Chiniquy: At our last meeting of Prosbytery Mr. James Maclauchian's resignation was accepted, and you were appointed to preach the church vacant on Sabbath, 8th November. Please attend to this, and notify me after Sabbath that you have done to the church was accepted.

ROBERT H. WERDEN.

So stands the imbroglio at present. The First Church are prepared to resist to the last extremity the attempt of the minority to rule, and deny that the title to the church property is vested in the Chatham Presbytery. Being in possession, they have the best of the argument, and they declare their purpose to keep their advantage until the civil courts shall decide against them.

COMMISSIONER SHERIDAN ON THE WATER-SUPPLY.
Some time ago, it will be remembered, a meeting of the Committee on Fire and Water of the Common Council was held, whereat were discussed the causes that led to the disastrous fire of July 14, and preventive measures were entertained in view of a possible similar calamity. Presentamong others were Chief City-Engineer Chesbrough and Mark Sheridan, President of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. The Board of Public Works was also represented. Contemporaneously the Citizens' Association

Contemporaneously the Citizens' Association was being organized in concert with any movement which might redound to the city safety against ire. At the meetings of those bodies, SEVERAL CAUSES were set forth as responsible for the great conflagration. Among them may be enumerated the inefficiency of the Fire Department and a defective system of water-service. Upon this latter question, if memory be not treacherous, a disagreement occurred between City-Engineer Chesbrough and Commissioner Sheridan, each of whom, naturally enough, appeared to be the champion of his respective interests. Mr. Chesbrough represented the Board of Public Works: Mr. Sheridan the Fire Department. If the water-service were good, the Fire Department.

ment proved inefficient; if the water-service were bad, the charge of mefficiency could hardly be sustained. This was about the status of the matter. A panic at the same time arose among the underwriters. Said panic, as is well known, induced the negotiation now pending, touching the reorganization of the Fire Department by Gen. Shaler, of New York. The argument of Mr. Sheridan in the premises was, in a word,

A DEFECTIVE SYSTEM OF WATER-REPUGE was, in a word,

A DEFECTIVE SYSTEM OF WATER-SERVICE.

The Commissioner proposed to give figures in support of his argument, and these figures he has just completed. They will shortly appear in a report by the Board of Fire Commissioners, but are subjoined this morning for the tirst time for the benefit of the readers of The Tribuxe.

In the first place, Commissioner Sheridan says that

that

THE CAPACITY OF THE EXISTING TUNNEL
is equal to about 50,000,000 gailons of water,
flowing daily at the rate of 3 miles per hour;
this being deemed the maximum speed that
water may safely flow through the tunnel. The
pumping capacity is equal to about 75,000,000
gailons daily. The capacity to supply water so
as to meet the growing demands of our city
is fast becoming insufficient,—a new tunnel is
constructing, 7 feet in diameter. The question
now follows: Are we making
PROPORTIONATE ARRANGEMENTS TO DISTRIBUTE
THE SUPPLY
of the present tunnel, 50,000,000 gallons per day,
together with the supply of the new tunnel?

of the present tunnel, 50,000,000 gallons per day, together with the supply of the new tunnel? The Commissioner here smiles knowingly, and convincingly exclaims, "Let up see!" Of course, he will instantly impale Mr. Chesbrough on the matter of the water-mains.

It would require, says Mr. Sheridan, a 3-foot main, with a water-flow of nearly 7½ miles an hour, to distribute 50,000,000 gallons of water per day, the capacity of the existing tunnel. A 2-foot main to perform the same operation, should have a flow of nearly 17 miles per hour, or about 408 miles per day. A 1-foot main should require a water-flow of 68 miles per hour, or of 1,632 miles per day. Whereas a 6-inch main would require a water-flow of 272 miles per hour, or 6,528 miles per day! "Think of this," says the wily Commissioner.

sioner.

NOW HERE COMES THE CLINCHER
in Mr. Sheridan's defense of the Fire Department: A first-class fire-engine can deliver from 400 to 500 gallons per minute, or 30,000 gallons per hour. Work ten engines, and they require 5,000 gallons per minute, or 300,000 per hour. Now, if the multiplied power of ten engines at 150 to 200 pounds each to the square inch ejects 300,000 gallons per hour, where is the pressure to keep up the supply? Is the pressure to keep up the supply? 150 to 200 pounds each to the square inch ejects 300,000 gallons per hour, where is the pressure to keep up the supply? Is the pressure of 40 to 50 pounds at a distance of 4 or 5 miles equal to the task, considering, too, the friction and wastage to be overcome in that distance? Certainly not. Is it any wonder, then, continues Mr. Sheridan, that our firemen are frequently compelled to walk up to a furious fire to allow the water to dribble from the nozzles of their nines?

their pipes?

Mr. Sheridan's argument in brief is, that our water-mains are totally inadequate, either to distribute the regular supply of water for domestic purposes, or to supply our engines at fires. GENERAL NEWS.

Those who would learn the "Steps Toward the Stars" should attend Prof. Colbert's lecture in the Athensum free course, this evening, at No. 114 Madison street. Seats free. E. F. Gillett, agent of the Ilma de Mureka Concert Company, arrived in the city yesterday. All interested in the subjett of panics in ture to-night upon "Commercial Crises," by

Prof. Bonamy Price, of Oxford University, England. The lecture is at Standard Hall (en trance on Thirteenth street), and is free to all. J. H. C. Gross, a prominent operator on the J., daughter of Dr. L. D. Boone, in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, 1874. Simon Murray, a sailor, was severely stabbed

in the head, neck, and arms, yesterday morning. He reported that he had been attacked by some parties, at the corner of Archer avenue and Han-over street, and robbed or \$70, but it is believed

The second lecture in the course, to be given The second lecture in the course, to be given during the winter, under the auspices of the Sunday-Afternoon Lecture Society, was delivered yesterday afternoon in the Kingsbury Music Hall, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, on "The Human Life of Washington," a subject which, in the hands of so popular a lecturer, could hardly fail to draw out a large and appreciative audience. The lecture was a fluent and sparkling account of the life, times, and many of the incidents, connected with the great name of Washington. It is certainly one of Mr. Collyer's most interesting and humorous productions. He washington. It is certainly one of Mr. Conjer's most interesting and humorous productions. He was loudly applanded throughout the lecture, especially so when he cited the events of last Tuesday in proof of the fiery untamed spirit that has always characterized the New England

HOTEL ARRIVALS. Grand Pacific Hotel—M. Regamey, N. L.
Thieblin, Paris; A. Johnson, New Orleans;
Arthur Atkinson, Hamilton, Ont.; the Hon.
Thad. C. Ponnd, Wisconsin; J. W. Graves,
Dubuque; William Scully, London; A. G. Tyng, Publique; William Sculiy, London; A. G. lyng, Peoria. . Palmer House—Lord and Lady Milton, London; the Hon. Matt Carpenter, Wisconsin; Geo. George H. Custer, U.S.A.; George M. Pullman, New York; Lieut.-Gov. A. V. Smith, Arkausas; the Hon. S. C. Merwin, New Haven; William B. Melcher, New York; New Haven; William B. Melcher, New York; H. Warren, Boston; Davis Carpenter, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.

THE SOCIETY FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE.
This organization met in the parlors of 558
Washington street Saturday afternoon, when a mmittee, appointed at the previous meeting

CONSTITUTION.

We form ourselves into a Society for PhysicalCulture for purposes of mutual aid, in earning and observing the laws of life, and bind ourselves by the following articles:

First.—We will have a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Managers, the whole to constitute a Board of Directors, to be elected

whole to consitute a Board of Directors, to be elected quarterly.

Second—Our members shall be chosen by vote of the Society. All elections shall be by secret ballot.

Third—Each member shall pay 25 cents initiation fee, and may withdraw by giving written notice.

Fourth—Any person wearing a hat or bonnet in any of our meetings shall pay a fine of 10 cents. An officer absent from any meeting, at which any dutty has been assigned to her, shall be liable to a fine of 10 cents, and a member, for absence, 5 cents.

Fyth—Persons not members shall pay 5 cents admission to an ordinary meeting, and 10 cents when there is any exhibition of dress reform or special lecture.

secture.

Skith—Each member shall contribute an essay, original or selected, on health, when appointed by the President, and no essay shall occupy more than ten minutes in delivery, except by special arrangement of the Pear's.

minutes in delivery, except by special arrangement of the Board.

Seventh—No rule affecting the conduct of members outside the meetings shall be adopted without a two-third vote, and may be enforced by fine of not more than 25 cents.

Eighth—No subject shall be introduced unsuitable for discussion before a mixed audience, unless by previous arrangement of the Board, and in secret seasion.

session.

After some discussion this was adopted, and the Society elected a Board of Directors.

After some furthor business the Society adjourned to meet at the Athenæum rooms, No. 114 East Madison street, Tuesday, the 17th, at 2 o'clock, when improved underwear will be exhibited and explained, and a short lecture delivered by a ledy observed. by a lady physician.

The Lake Trustees met at the Town-Hail yesterday afternoon, with all present. The nutes were dispensed with, and the Board proceeded with the regular order of business out, as several committees had not their reports fully made out, a recess of thirty minutes was, on motion, taken. At the appointed time, they reassembled.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the matter of a fire-alarm telegraph line sub mitted their report, which was accepted and mitted their report, which was accepted and placed on file. The Committee reported that, after consulting with the Hyde Park authorities, they agreed as follows: That Lake construct a line from the Town-Hall to the corner of State and Fortieth streets, thence south to Fifty-first street, thence west to Wentworth arenue, thence apult to Sixty-third street, thence west oce south to Sixty-third street, the

first street, thence west to wentworth avenue, thence south to Sixty-third street, thence west to Stewart avenue, and from there east to State and Sixty-seventh streets; that Hyde Park run the line from State and Sixty-seventh streets to the water-works, and thence back to State and Fortieth streets, thus completing the circuit.

The bills for water-pipes were then taken up, and full two hours were occupied in auditing them, and talking over them generally. When the Board got through they found that they had allowed \$9,864.50 altogether. Sergt. Gahan submitted his monthly police report, which was, to state it briefly, as follows: Drunk, 14; drunk and disorderly, 10; disorderly, 5; assault and battery, 5; peddling without a license, 2; disturbing the peace, 1; and miscellaneous, 8. Total, 45. The total amount of fines was \$192. of which only \$111 was collected, the remainder being paid by ten persons by staying in jail. Of the forty-five arrested, thirty were fined, thirteen discharged, one bound over, and one placed under bonds.

Mr. Muirhead submitted a resolution provid-

ing that as the contract entered into between Lake and Hequembourg for the laying of water pipes is ambiguous in its terms, and capable of several constructions, and as it is not clear to the Board what the rights and obligations of the Board are, that the President appoint a committee to take legal advice as regards it. The resolution was adopted.

The financial report of the Town Treasurer is briefly reported in the following recapitulation:

Cash received during the month.... \$ 11,142.21

7,488,95

that only four boxes be placed at present,—one at the Stock-Yards, one at the car shops, one at Englewood, and one at the northeast corner of the town.

Dr. Williams, attorney-in-fact for Mr. Hequembourg, stated that, owing to the fact of the telegraph-line not being finished, and several other minor items in connection with a test not being ready, the test was not had Friday. He stated that, "if the town was ready," Hequembourg would be ready at any time the Board would desire to have the test. Mr. Colman made a motion that the Water-Commissioner and Town Engineer be instructed to make necessary arrangements for a public test of the Water-Works, Monday, Nov. 16. A long discussion followed on the subject. It was nothing but "if," and "in case," consequent upon the fear of bad weather, the telegraph line, and many other objections. The motion was amended by leaving the date of a test to their consideration. The motion as amended was carried.

A duplicate copy of the Fifth Ward estimate of C. E. Hequembourg, for the furnishing and laying of water-pipes, was submitted. The original was lost, but a report was made by Colman recommending that orders be drawn for the balance due, but as he was not present, and Muirhead had not examined the original estimate, he refused to sign the report. This was at the last meeting, at which Colman was not present. Hequembourg wanted the estimate approved then and there, but it was no go. Muirhead wanted time, and, while discussing about it, a motion was made to adjourn.

while discussing about it, a motion was made to adjourn.

Hequembourg, seeing that he could not get his estimate allowed immediately, then demanded that a certain communication which the Clerk had be read. The President instructed the Clerk to call the roll for an adjournment. Hequembourg demanded, in a disorderly manner, that his letter be read first. The President said no, and the roll was called. Just as the President was answering his name, Hequembourg handed him the communication. The motion to adjourn was carried, and the President then quietly read the letter and handed it to the Clerk. He informed Hequembourg that his estimate and communi-Hequembourg that his estimate and communi-cation would probably be acted on at the next

meeting.

The letter was a demand on the town for his pay, threatening, in case of refusal, to sue for it. The action of the Board as much as told him to go ahead.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

Local. The Directors of the Board of Trade pres the report on the Sturges case Saturday, em-bodying a list of charges to be acted upon by the

bodying a list of charges to be acted upon by the full Board.

The Chicago Bar Association met Saturday afternoon to consider the question of the best place for holding Supreme Court sessions. It was agreed that the sessions should be held in one place, but it was not agreed as to what place one place, but was not agreed in a motion to urge.

The case of Maher vs. Farwell, on a motion for leave to amend the bill of the complainant's bill, was argued before Judge Williams Saturday and taken under advisement.

The South.

Lieut. Hodgeon and Marshal Selye were brought before Judge Trimble, at Vienna, La., charged with contempt of court in disobeying a writ of habeas corpus, and fined \$100-each, and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the Parish Jail.

Several prominent men in Memphis, Tenn., have been arrested by the United States Marshal for violations of the Enforcement law.

Judge Collin and Mumford McCoy, Commissioners of Election in Lafource Parish, La., were arraigned Saturday before Commissioner Craig, charged with violating the Enforcement acts, by depositing fifty-three ballots in the name of as many lawful voters in their absence, and without their consent.

A Washington dispatch says the President has conversed freely with his intimate friends as to the causes which have produced such a revulsion in the popular verdict. He is of the opinion that the Demonstrates as much surprised by their in the popular verdict. He is of the opinion that the Democrats were as much surprised by their overwhelming successes as were the Repub-

licans.
Official returns from twenty-seven counties Official returns from twenty-seven counties, and reported majorities in twenty-six others, in Kansas, give a majority for Osborne, Republican, of 10,342. The counties to hear from will increase this majority about 3,000 or 4,000. All the other candidates on the Republican State ticket, except State Treasurer, will have a majority exceeding that given for the Governor from 3,000 to 5,000. The candidate for State Treasurer falls behind the Governor's vote 2,000 or 3,000. Treasurer.

or 3,000.

The official count of the Congressional votes of the Fourth Massachusetts District gives the election to Frost, Rep., by a small majority.

Foreign.
A dispatch from Rome reports the Pope again

Il.

Corea promises to send to Japan the heads of all those who insulted the Government.

The Formosan difficulty had not been settled, and war between China and Japan still seemed mminent.
The Danish Ministry has requested the Rigs-

dag not to interpellate the Government respect-ing the expulsion of Danish subjects from Schleswig while the matter is under discussion with Germany. with Germany.

It is stated that the Northern Powers will not support Turkey in her proposal that Roumania must obtain the sanction of the Porte before concluding the commercial treaties. The Government has ordered that all vesse in the ports of Uruguay, having on board arm and provisions for the rebels in the Argentin Republic, shall be detained.

Miscellaneous. Charlotte Cushman, the actress, was the re-cipient of a magnificent ovation, Saturday after-noon, at Booth's Theatre, New York, it being the

noon, at Booth's Theatre, New York, it being the occasion of her farewell to the stage.

The safe-burglary case at Washington is still in progress, seemingly no nearer an end than a week ago.

Negotiations in regard to wages are in progress, at Pittaburg, between the iron manufacturers and a committee of iron-puddlers.

In the New York billiard tournament Saturday Ubassy beat Daniels, Vignaux beat Slosson, Joseph Dion beat Maurice Daly, and Rudolphe beat Ubassy.

Criminal Statistics of Ireland.

Criminal Statistics of Ireland.

The London Times says: "The criminal and judicial statistics for Ireland, which are compiled every year from official sources, have been made up for the vear 1873, and are now printed along with a report by Dr. Hancock giving the general results and offering practical suggestions. It is a portly volume containing a mass of interesting information. The statement with which it opens—that crime has been decreasing for three years in succession—has, perhaps, been anticipated from the testimony of public officers, but will afford not the less satisfaction when presented in a more authoritative form. The number of indictable offenses not disposed of summarily is 9,642, which is 744 less than in the year before, 1,789 less than the average of the previous five years, and 3,923 less than it was ten years ago. It is also 32 per cent below the number in an equal population in England and Wales, and 16 per cent below the average in Great Britain for five years. The excess in the English average is in the more serious class of crimes. Ireland also contrasts favorably with Belgium, which is nearly equal in population. Ulster is compared with Scotland, and so far as murders and attempts to murder are recorded the balance is against freland; but if culpable homicides or manslaughter, and all offenses against human life be added, the crime of Scotland preponderates. The total is 76 in Ulster against 94 in Scotland; in a population of equal number. Only two crimes against verseity are reported in Ulster against 17 in Scotland; only 29 crimes against morals in Ulster against property in Ulster against inots and assaults, are also less numerous in Ireland. Parliament will be glad to find that the improvement in the last ten years has been in that class of crimes which caused the most anxiety. In 1856 and 1867 there

As Involuntary Pick pocket.

In going out with the crowd at the close of performance in the theatre in Wheeling, W. V. recently, Mr. John Dunlap, a bookkeeper at the Register office, was jostled against by a gonloman with whom he was unacquainted. Mr. Dunlap carried his overcoat upon his left arm and the was against this arm that the stranger had been pushed by the crowd. As they passed out John noticed that the watch-chain of the strangs gentleman was broken, and hung from his wat Upon arriving home he hung his overcoat of and had no occasion to use it again until two days afterward. Then, upon taking it down he was astonished to find hanging from a button silver watch to which a broken chain was attached. He remembered the incident at the that the owner reconcered his property. An Involuntary Pickpoel

DEATHS. RISING—Nov. 8, after a long and aware sicken.
Marie E. Kempton, beloved with of P. J. Rising, at an late residence, No. 438 South Dearborns.
Her remains will be taken to Marshall, Mich., by its terment.

EF St. Louis. Mo., Detroit and Marshall. Mich., as Washington tity papers please copy.
PRENTISS—Suddenly, in New York City, Nov. 1 Ms.
Rachel A. Prentiss, of Cooperstown, N. Y., wider at the late James Prentiss, of Watertown, Win.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Liniments

spavin, and any flesh, bone or man ailment. The White Wrapper ha KENTAYPOZ family use, the Yellow Wrapper into animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles \$1.

Children Cry for Castoria.-Pleasant to tale. perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacion; regulating the stomach and bowels. AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS Regular Catalogue Auction Sale of Dry Goods, Etc.,

TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 9:30 A. M. We shall offer another very attractive line of Day Goods, Silks, Alpaeas, Plaids, etc.; also a rich line of Extensive sale of Goods. Black Giresals of Genia' Suspenders, Scarts, Ties, and Carrier Suspenders, Gaiter, Mubias, Hoods, Shawis, Mitta, Glores, Cape, etc. Bed. Quite, Horse Blankers, and Carriage-White. Artificial Howers, Feathers, Laces, and Rufflings, Artificial Howers, Feathers, Laces, and Rufflings, Hosiery, Notions, Hats and Cape, White Goods, land Underwear, Geois' Merine and Shetland Underwear, Geois' Merine and Shetland Underwear, Chemical Merine and Shetland Underwear, Chemical Merine, and Chemical Colons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Batinets, and Jeans Shetland Chemical Chemical States of the Chemical C

CARPETS. G. P. GORB & CO., Anetimeen,

We Invite Especial Attention Black Velvets, Trimmings, Laces, Linings, & To be sold on Tuesday Morning, Nov. 10, at 10% o'class GRO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabashes. We Have Never Placed a Fine

LINE OF **BOOTS AND SHOES** Before our customers than we shall

display at our Auction Sale by

catalogue, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 9 1-2 a. m. OUR ORDERS ARE TO SELL. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 79 Wabasher.

THURSDAY. Regular Sale on Thursday, Nov. 12, of a full line of Custom-Made CLOTHING,

FOR GENTS', BOYS', AND YOUTHS. Also, Woolen Piece Goods, Cloths, Cast meres, Satinets, Jeans, &c.
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, and Underwear.
Government Clothing, Dress Coats, Carary Jackets, Blouses, Pants, &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Waband-st.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE AT AUCTION.

Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Safe, &c. TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK At Stables, Nos. 763 and 764 Michigan-

Nineteen Horses, 4 Top Buggies, 2 Iandaus, 1 Clarence, 1 Close Carriage, 3 Phaetons, 1 Express Wagon, 8 Sleighs, Lot Harness, Iron Safe, Office Furniture, &c. Sold by order of B. Hancock, Agent for Assignes.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctioned

OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION,

At our Salesrooms, 84 and 86 Randelph-st., Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 3 p.m., and Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE OF 150 CHOICE HIGH-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS

By well-known and distinguished American and Foreign Artists. Artists.

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Artist WM. F. HODGES & CO.

No. 260 West Lake-st.—We will sell the Entire Confess of the Restaurant and Private Dwelling, consisting of M. Top Pocket Tables, Counters, Show Cases, and Seir-ing, 20 yards Matting, Crockery, Glassware, Furniture, and Kitchen Utensils. Also, I lot Groceries, &c., &c. WM. F. HODGES & CO., Audisoners, No. 638 West Lakes. SPECIAL SALE FOR THE LADIES.
On Tuesday Morning, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, at watercrooms, 638 Lake-st., a large and complete short of Pine Forniture, consisting of Carpets, Martile for fundature, Parior Suits, Tables, Bedsteeds, Bursans, Commodes, &c., &c., Crockery, Glassware, and Klicke Utensile. Sale positive and without reserve.
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421 W. Madison-st. WE WILL SELL THE ENTIRE CONTENTS

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, AT 10 A. L. Consisting of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor. Dising-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Crockerr, Gissersi, Flated Ware, &c., &c. Also a fine lot of Bedding. Sale positive and without reserve.

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By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AT SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISOR-52. DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHORS, HATS AND TURN TURNDAY MORNING AT 9% O'CLOCK. FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY, IN OPEN LOTS, BUGGIES, ETC., WEDNESDAY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING. THURSDAY MORNING AT 9% O'CLOCK,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, AND CARPETS,
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS, STOYFES,
CROCKERY WARE, TABLE CUTLIKNY,
AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER GOOD,
SATURDAY MORNING, AT 9% O'CLOCK. SPECIAL VENDUE AT OUR SALESROOMS, 168 RAST MADISON ST... TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, OF A DESIRABLE LINE OF DRY GOODS WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11:

WM. A. EUITERS & CO.

VOLUME 28. PRANG'S AMERICAN



gen of it, add beauty to homes whi h linduences which should be gath he of our people. We welcome on Mr. Frang's list of publications, and Mr. Frang's list of publications, as that in a work requiring such dext and such loving tenderness and parti-less establishment has thus far he sorld."—[New York Tribune. act of all sorts under the fraudul.

her are of our make, purchasen PRANO'S AMERICAN Si was throughout the world.

L. PRANG

REAL ESTAT FOR SA Four New Two-Story Co

Prices from \$1,600 To desirable parties will se payments, interest at 7 per vater in the houses, and ra 10c a ride. Morgan Park is a stest suburbs in Cook Co and the suburbs in Cook Co milroad facilities, good sah Free rides to see the property bre 12 m. Also, great barga THE BLUE ISLAND LAND A GEO. B. CL

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size 10 by 100 feet; three stories and by vater, fire-plugs, and all modern convented ON THE D From Grand Boulevard to Drexel-av.,

To parties of capital and experien will be made. Apply to THE BLUE ISLAND LAND & B MISCELLANE To All Whom It Ma All persons who have here mime in connection with any fecting the honesty, integrated G. J. Ramlack, formerly mine, are hereby warned to sud any of such statements, prosecution for a libel.

The name and character of lack, so far as my individual tends, is wholly above reproduced for the public manner.

P. SCH Chicago, Nov. 3, 1874.

Chicago, Nov. 9, 1874. A CAR He more \$25 in advance to old sul basefore avoid being taken in by che sall for your subscriptions, "as they with FRASIER'S MERCANTIL AGENCY, corner State and Monroe-

WANT A party of long experience in the corridons would like to meet some on eas of going into the business. Ham city reservences given. Address R of, FOR SALE New York State

We are receiving daily five Winter Fruit, well assorted, i cout of store. JOHN KI TWO-HANDED S Price, 62.50. No return charges to handred sold this season. Great lab ELIVET B 220 Washin THE NORWAY RAT

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Also, several exceedingly choice Mi brailed at from \$45 to \$75, for \$15 to DISSOLUTION NO DISSOLUTI The partnership herotolore exists the and J. L. Pennilli, mader the case and J. L. Pennilli, mader the case of the

DISSOLUTI The firm of Dorn & Waterman was a manal consent. A. L. Dorn collects and pays all debts owed by the firm